THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in September, 1800.
1	SE	30,2	58	58	14 4.8	very gloomy
2	E	29,98	57	59	5.2	fun, white clouds
3	NE	98	58	58	.0	ſhowers
4	NE	84	58	58	4.3	gloomy, ſun at intervals
5	N	60	58	59	.2	rain at night
6	E	35	61	60	.4	ſhowers
7	E	30	57	58	.0	cloudy, ſlight ſhowers
8	NW	28	59	59	3.5	heavy ſhowers
9	NW	30	60	60	.7	ſhowers
10	NW	86	58	58	4.4	gloomy
11	S	96	56	58	.8	gloomy, ſun at intervals
12	SW	81	60	60	5.1	ſun and pleaſant
13	SE	30,10	56	56	4.8	ſun and pleaſant
14	SE	6	57	57	3.9	ſun and pleaſant
15	S	29,94	32	52	4.3	ſultry
16	S	85	54	53	.6	black clouds, ſlight ſhowers
17	W	77	59	59	.4	white clouds, rain at night
18						
19	SW	64	58	59	3.8	thunder ſhower
20	SW	58	55	56	4.0	black clouds, rain at night
21	SW	31	58	58	3.8	ſhowers
22	S	29	54	56	4.3	ſhowers
23	SW	45	53	53	.2	ſhowers
24	S	48	51	52	.3	ſhowers
25	NW	37	51	51	3.4	ſhowers
26	S	86	51	52	.9	ſhowers
27	NW	50	52	52		mild and ſerene, ſlight ſhower
28	SW	65	51	52	4.4	heavy rain and hail
29	W	44	53	52	3.6	heavy ſhowers
30	SW	45	50	50	4.5	heavy ſhowers

5. Michaelmas daiſy flowers; red horizon at ſun-ſet.—7. Graſs grows amazingly; the fields have changed from duſky brown, into ſpring green. The rains however uſeful, or however wanted, have produced diſtreſſing effects upon the early-planted potatoe-crops. A new race of potatoes have ſprung from the preſent year's crop, which can never be of the leaſt value themſelves, but will not only injure the growth of the parent, or what ſhould be principal crop, but alſo injure its flavour. Muſhrooms ſpring in great abundance.—12. Goſſamer floats.—13. Brook lime flowers.—14. Bats fly in the evening.—15. This day ſo very ſultry, that the thermometer ſtands at 70° at 11 in the evening.—17. Swallows congregate.—19. Loud thunder with vivid flaſhes of lightning. 28. Thunder and lightning in the evening. Hail ſhowers.——Fall of rain this month 5.47 inches. Evaporation 2.6 inches.

J. Holt, *Walton, near Liverpool.*

Meteorological Table for October, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1800.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	54	60	53	29,62	ſhowery
28	52	59	52	,68	ſhowery
29	51	62	49	,60	ſhowery
30	44	57	47	,59	fair
Oct. 1	46	58	56	,57	fair
2	57	64	51	,56	ſhowery
3	46	53	48	,50	ſhowery
4	48	56	47	,54	fair
5	44	57	46	,50	fair
6	46	56	47	,28	rain
7	58	64	56	,30	ſhowery
8	57	64	52	,42	fair
9	56	59	49	,12	ſhowery
10	52	54	46	,11	ſhowery
11	47	52	45	,60	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1800.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	45	51	43	29,85	fair
13	44	52	47	30,10	fair
14	47	56	46	,11	cloudy
15	45	57	40	,99	fair
16	39	51	42	30,22	fair
17	39	53	48	,22	fair
18	49	57	47	,21	fair
19	48	55	48	,21	fair
20	49	56	46	,20	cloudy
21	48	55	39	29,91	rain
22	36	44	39	30,15	fair
23	42	51	46	,19	cloudy
24	44	52	44	,19	cloudy
25	45	53	47	,08	cloudy
26	49	35	41	29,65	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Oct.* 7.

I SEND you a copy of a letter from Dr. Johnſon to the late Miſs Langton, my aunt, who died in 1791.

"Madam, *London, April* 17, 1771.

"If I could have flattered myſelf that my letters could have given pleaſure, or have alleviated pain, I ſhould not have omitted to write to a lady to whom I do ſincerely wiſh every increaſe of pleaſure, and every mitigation of uneaſineſs.

"I knew, dear Madam, that a very heavy affliction had fallen upon you; but it was one of thoſe which the eſtabliſhed courſe of nature makes neceſſary, and to which kind words give no relief. Succeſs is on theſe occaſions to be expected only from time.

"Your cenſure of me, as deficient in friendſhip, is therefore too ſevere. I have neither been unfriendly, nor intentionally uncivil. The notice with which you have honoured me, I have neither forgotten, nor remembered without pleaſure.

"The calamity of ill health, your brother will tell you that I have had, ſince I ſaw you, ſufficient reaſon to know and to pity. But this is another evil againſt which we can receive little help from one another. I can only adviſe you, and I adviſe you with great earneſtneſs, to do nothing that may hurt you, and to reject nothing that may do you good. To preſerve health is a moral and religious duty: for health is the baſis of all ſocial virtues; we can be uſeful no longer than while we are well.

"If the family knows that you receive this letter, you will be pleaſed to make my compliments.

"I flatter myſelf with the hopes of ſeeing Langton after Lady Rothes's recovery; and then I hope that you and I ſhall renew our conferences, and that I ſhall find you willing as formerly to talk and to hear; and ſhall be again admitted to the honour of being, Madam, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, SAM. JOHNSON."

Many valuable MSS. having been lately brought to light by the reſearches of the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the public records, &c. I ſhould eſteem it a great favour if any of your literary correſpondents could give me information reſpecting an antient MS. mentioned by Dr. Tho. Martin, in his Life of William of Wykeham; who aſſerts, on the authority of an antient MS. *(ex codice pervetuſto Uvedallorum)*, that the family of Uvedale were the patrons of Wykeham. Thinking the MS. might poſſibly be in the poſſeſſion of Lord Carliſle (who is deſcended from a co-heireſs of the Wykeham branch of the Uvedale family), I took the liberty of writing to his lordſhip reſpecting it; who with great readineſs and politeneſs made every ſearch among his family papers, but could find nothing that appeared to throw any light on the ſubject of the patronage and education of Wykeham.

ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *College of Arms, Oct.* 11.

IN p. 710, a correſpondent, who ſigns J. P. requires to be informed who was the author of the biographical tracts which accompany the late grand publication of Holbein's portraits. I will ſay nothing as to the right which he may have to make this demand, or to the blunt manner in which he makes it; but methinks it is at leaſt uncivil to expreſs a vague doubt of the correctneſs of an aſſertion which, as he himſelf ſtates, I have already publicly made. In this day of fraud and trick, perhaps, his ſcepticiſm may be pardonable; and be it pardoned, for in truth I care not about it. I am not ſorry, however, that he made the enquiry.

I am

I am materially concerned in it: and, when I firſt ſaw his letter, I had almoſt determined to give him a ſatisfactory anſwer, unleſs Mr. Chamberlaine ſhould in the mean time be pleaſed to ſave me the trouble; and, in expectation that he would ſo do, I deferred my reply till after the publication of your laſt Number. I met then, however, with no intelligence on the ſubject from Mr. Chamberlaine; but I found at p. 836 ſome obſervations on the publication in queſtion, ſigned R, which leave no doubt on my mind as to the propriety of my anſwering in the moſt unqualified manner the query of J. P.; for your correſpondent R. tells us, that he can "diſcover no ground for the expoſtulation of J. P. reſpecting the Holbein portraits, *as Mr. Chamberlaine has very explicitly ſtated, that the hints reſpecting them were furniſhed by various friends, and that Mr. Lodge drew them up*, i. e. *arranged and methodized them.*"

It is generally Mr. Chamberlaine's misfortune to be obſcure when he means to be explicit, and explicit when he intends to be obſcure. In the paſſage in queſtion he certainly meditated the obſcure—he meant to throw a doubt on what he could not deny—to give an air of uncertainty in future to what, however little worth knowing, is at preſent pretty well known, *viz.* that whatever praiſe or blame may be due to the literary part of the work is ſolely mine; yet your correſpondent R. thought Mr. Chamberlaine intended to be explicit.

Though this *claro oſcuro* (pardon the pun) of Mr. Chamberlaine's is of no conſequence to the publick, and of very little to myſelf, I cannot ſilently relinquiſh either my right or my inclination to acknowledge my own offspring, however dull, however diſtorted, the brats may have proved. I confeſs that this diſpoſition is ſomewhat increaſed by a certain degree of reſentment, which I cannot, and perhaps ought not, entirely ſuppreſs; but on this ſcore it would be impertinent in me to trouble your readers, unleſs Mr. Chamberlaine ſhould be imprudent enough to provoke the diſcuſſion, which I ſincerely hope he will not. He may ſeem to have already thrown down the gauntlet, by preſuming, as he has, to ſay that he "*employed* *" me in "*drawing up*" the tracts. It is a ſtrange expreſſion, but I am inclined to think he did not mean to affront me, for Mr. Chamberlaine's civility is well known to be painfully ſuperabundant, while his knowledge of the weight and value of terms of expreſſion is rather confined.

Suffice it, therefore, for the preſent, and I hope for ever, that I moſt explicitly affirm to J. P. and to R. and to all others who may wiſh for information on ſo inſignificant a ſubject, that I wrote the Dedication, the Introduction, and every one of the biographical tracts included in Mr. Chamberlaine's publication; and that I never received any communication of matter, or any aſſiſtance in arrangement or compoſition, from any perſon whatſoever, except from the late admirable Earl of Orford, who, in the courſe of his peruſal of the proof-ſheets (for he ſo far honoured me), did ſupply two or three facts, which, I think, I have already acknowledged in the proper place. Other hints I had none, except from Mr Chamberlaine himſelf: he, indeed, occaſionally moleſted me not only with ſuggeſtions of matter, but with finiſhed compoſitions; but I thought it dangerous to his intereſt and to my own reputation, to commit them to the preſs; they were, therefore, with-held without exception; but I have them by me, in his own hand-writing.

EDMUND LODGE, *Lancaſter.*

* See p. 867, where your Reviewer, naturally enough, has diſtinguiſhed it by Italicks.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

BEING well convinced that you are unwilling that your pages should be the channel of unfounded reflections; I have no hesitation in calling your attention to the letter in p. 833.

Bettus says (I pass over what he observes of the common vehicles being like "mud carts," &c. but come to the most material part, as it so essentially concerns the comforts of visitors),

"Words would be wanting to express the dirt of the apartments, the miserable furniture, wretched beds swarming with vermin, and the most disagreeable smells, which assail the tired traveller in the *best hotels* in Dublin."

Now, Sir, if you will take the trouble to enquire among any of your friends who have ever been in Dublin, you will learn that there are there hotels not only abounding in comfort and cleanliness, but in no wise inferior to the best in London. How can we account for your correspondent's departure from truth otherwise than by supposing he unluckily was *turned out* of the *mud cart*, as he *elegantly* terms a hackney-coach, into such an hotel as may be found in the purlieus of Drury! or that he has been amusing himself, and, no doubt, he thought many of your readers, by an attack on *poor* Ireland! for the whole turn of his letter is to shew, that the "people are a drunken dissolute race, a frightful compound of the *grossest debauchery* and darkest superstition." Hard words these, Mr. Urban, but you will find them in the letter.

I am no Irishman. I should not deserve the name of Briton, could I by my silence authorize such strictures as Bettus has indulged himself in. I trust to your candour for the insertion of this; and I do most heartily conjure your correspondent, the next time he offers observations which he thinks "may be *acceptable to the publick*," to attend to truth. What an idea he must have had of the *taste* of the publick! AN ENGLISHMAN.

*** We doubt not but the correspondent who took the trouble to transmit to us the *Dublin Evening Post* will excuse this letter also to be copied in that publication. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

ALLOW me to rescue the character of the late worthy and generous Albany Wallis, of Norfolk-street, from a most malicious attack made on it by an anonymous writer in your Obituary, p. 908. No man met with more ingratitude than he did during his life; but I had hoped that, when the grave closed over him, the shaft that flies in darkness would have ceased.

Albany Wallis was one of the few honest solicitors (to use the modern name for an attorney) who supported the credit of his profession. He raised himself to great eminence by his own abilities; and obtained not only the patronage but the intimate friendship of Garrick, by his sound judgement and general information. No man excelled more in conversation than Albany Wallis, when he chose to exert himself; but this was never in the company of upstarts or fools. He gave, as Shakspeare words it,

"Every man his ear, but few his voice;
Took each man's censure, but reserv'd his judgement."

In his professional dealings he was candid and exact. His word at all times was equal to his bond. *He never trifled with the money or the feelings of others.*

Albany Wallis never paid his addresses to Mrs. Garrick: he endeavoured to render her every service in his power; but it arose solely from the regard he had for the memory of her husband. He had no view but that of rendering the pure tribute of friendship, when, at his own expence, he erected Garrick's monument in Westminster-abbey. The last hours of Albany Wallis were employed in canceling the bonds of those he had liberally assisted with money, but who had not repaid him. If any thing else can be added in addition to his character, it is a recollection of the manner he was supported, by characters of the first rank and respectability, when a late insidious attempt on his reputation obliged him to appear in court. Among those who attended on this occasion was his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. HAWSER HANK.

Mr. URBAN, *Lanfan, Oct.* 17.

I AM no careless reader of your Publication; and whenever you bestow any extraordinary expence upon an engraving, it is not unnoticed by me. I must in consequence assure you, that I perfectly agree with your correspondent G. p. 719, respecting the very good print of Berriew church; and also to his farther remarks with regard to the present

present style and plan of building those sacred houses of divine worship. This brings me immediately to your last Magazine, in which I read the opinion of A. X. p. 816, upon the same point.

"That most strange church at Shrewsbury." Doubtless he means St. Chad's. That church is, I believe, as a building, excellently well finished in all its parts; but I confess it does not wear that solemn and awful gloom which should constantly attend those sacred piles. As to Bridgenorth church, I cannot speak to it, not having seen it. But here I must be allowed to put a question to A. X.; and that is, Why he should express himself so strongly, as to *hope* that the architect of either, or both, of the aforementioned churches, should not be employed upon the new building at Berriew? Does not A. X. very well know, that different plans are drawn by the architect employed, and that it remains with the parishioners so employing him to say whether they prefer a plain Gothic building, or one resembling St. Chad's or Bridgenorth? I positively assure you, Mr. Urban, that I am totally unacquainted with the gentleman at Shrewsbury who is the delineator of the plan of the new church at Berriew which I have seen. And here I must also observe to you, that, although I am not myself much skilled in the sublime art of architecture, I am, notwithstanding, sufficiently acquainted with it to assure A. X. that W. P.'s description of the intended new church was most clearly and perfectly correct: "The new church *is* to be composed of brick with stone copings, after the Corinthian order." *This* signifies that the windows are semicircular at the top; that the *coping* (the modillions or dentiles) are of stone, finishing the angles of the body of the church, and the tower half its height. The upper part has four pilasters, one at each angle, crowned with the Corinthian capital. But if A. X. will take the trouble of turning to vol. LXII. p. 1168, he will see this matter thoroughly and better explained to him by an excellent print of Willen church, Buckinghamshire, given in that Number: he will there perceive that the Corinthian order has *already*, and elegantly, formed part of a beautiful village-church in a very insignificant part of the county of Bucks. Surely, the same elegant style may *again* fairly be used in a most fertile, rich, and picturesque part of North Wales!

W. N. Carpenter.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, Oct.* 20.

I CANNOT withhold my tribute of acknowledgement to the ingenious and enlightened writer of the letter, signed Philanthropos, p. 836, for his endeavour to stem the impetuous current of popular prejudices, by displaying in nervous language the evils they are calculated to produce. The opinions and narrow notions of the great vulgar and the small, on the subject of regulating matters of trade, would be too contemptible to call for the intervention of any other weapon than that of ridicule, were it not that the practical effects of them would be to introduce into this country, in addition to the inevitable misfortunes we already labour under, the scourge of famine. With respect to laws concerning commerce, it is to the indocility of commercial people that the State is indebted for its prosperity; their obedience would be attended with the ruin of their country.

It is impolitic and unjust that dealers in corn should be more restricted in the full and free operation of their capitals than any other description of traders; and I am persuaded, that to that full and free operation we are indebted for the plenty this country has enjoyed for near 200 years, and the inconsiderable comparative rise in the price of corn from the year 1693 (when the Bank of England was incorporated, and the present commercial system commenced) to 1793 (the first year of this war); during which hundred years the average price of corn was lower than the preceding one hundred years, from 1593 to 1693.

The application of the two following short extracts from Hume's History, to the present situation of affairs, will plead my excuse for transcribing them. In his first Appendix he says, "The Saxon Chronicle tells us, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there was the most terrible famine ever known, in so much that a quarter of wheat rose to 60 pennies, or 15*s.* of our present money; consequently, it was as dear as if it now (1761) cost 7*l.* 10*s.* This much exceeds the great famine in the end of Queen Elizabeth, when a quarter of wheat was sold for 4*l.*" And again, in the reign of Edward the Second, Mr. Hume says, "The

"The kingdom of England was afflicted with a grievous famine during several years of this reign. Perpetual rains and cold weather not only destroyed the harvest, but bred a mortality among the cattle, and raised every kind of food to an enormous price. The parliament, in 1315, endeavoured to fix more moderate rates to commodities; not sensible that such an attempt was impracticable; and that, were it possible to reduce the price of provisions by any other expedient than by introducing plenty, nothing could be more pernicious and destructive to the publick. Where the produce of a year, for instance, falls so far short as to afford full subsistence only for nine months, the only expedient for making it last all the twelve is to raise the prices, to put the people by that means on short allowance, and oblige them to save their food till a more plentiful season. But, in reality, the increase of price is a necessary consequence of scarcity; and laws, instead of preventing it, only aggravate the evil, by cramping and restraining commerce. The parliament accordingly, in the ensuing year, repealed their ordinance, which they had found useless and burthensome."

I sincerely hope that the next session of parliament will take warning by that of 1315, and not interfere where it cannot remedy; and, taking example by the wise legislature of 1772, finish the good work that parliament began, but forgot to effectuate, by repealing all the existing laws, whether common or statute, against forestallers, regraters, ingrossers, &c. and not suffer it to be said, that the last *British* parliament was inferior to any preceding one in wisdom or patriotism, nor fully the expiring century by the enactment of laws which our fathers had the good sense to repeal or neglect.

The disturbances, which have been so happily suppressed, were principally to be attributed to the Philippics of the bench and bar at Westminster-hall, and the circuits throughout the kingdom, pointing the popular indignation against certain descriptions of people, whom they accused as the authors of the scarcity. Should future disturbances arise (which God avert!), they will, in like manner, be imputable to those well-meaning but ill-judging people, who have been teaching the mob to look to parliament for that relief which it is not in its power to afford. To the principal person of this well-meaning but ill-judging crew, Dryden's words may with great justice be applied:

"His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot;
Cool is his kitchen, but his head is hot."

The ground I have proposed to myself in this letter has been trod before; but it is a subject that cannot be too often pressed on the attention of dispassionate people. In what remains for me to say, I shall endeavour, in as short and perspicuous a manner as possible, to shew the causes of the present scarcity, and the palliative remedies applicable thereto.

I. The grand primary cause is the deficiency of last year's crop, and the consequently small surplus stock it left in the country.

II. The secondary causes may be divided under six heads, *viz.* 1. The badness of the seed-time last year, and the sparingness with which the grain was sowed, owing to the high price it bore for the purpose of immediate consumption; both of which causes had no small influence on the present harvest. 2. The depreciation in the value of money from the increase of debt and taxes, and the vast influx of commercial wealth. 3. The increased population of the country, independent of the Emigrants. 4. The war, by the necessary waste in supplying large bodies of men as soldiers, sailors, and prisoners. 5. The enforcing the laws against forestallers, &c.; which, by deterring men of credit from employing their capitals in that channel, will leave it to be occupied by less honourable men, who must also pay themselves for the risk and odium they incur, and the increased insurance of their premises, in addition to the ordinary profit of a business highly useful and necessary to the well being of the State. The continuance of these laws, together with the absurd threatening and persuasive letters sent by many landlords to their tenantry, and the ill-judged liberality of selling corn cheaper than the market-price to the poor, will most unquestionably contribute towards rendering the evils of scarcity, if not of famine, permanent in this country. 6. The harvest this year produced less than an average-crop, particularly in barley. Turnips and potatoes have also failed.

III. The palliative remedies that occur to me are A repeal of the laws against forestallers &c.; 2. a general

neral inclosure bill; and, 3. the sale of corn by weight; and for that purpose the establishment of a uniform standard throughout the kingdom.

For some very valuable hints upon this subject, I must refer your readers to a letter of Mr. Davies, printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Corn Committee of the House of Commons in 1790; which, together with the Report itself, may be found in Dodsley's Annual Register for that year.

Yours, &c. W. T.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 21.

ALLOW me to enquire, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, if any of your readers can explain why the late Dr. Robertson, in his interesting "View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," never mentions the kingdom of Portugal, or the dawn of maritime discovery amid that heroic nation. Neither does he notice the institution of the celebrated maritime order, called *the Golden Fleece*. If some of your readers, wiser than myself, will answer these queries, they will oblige An old Seaman.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 22.

I AM indebted to the kindness of a respectable friend for the perusal of an entertaining but somewhat desultory work, published in the year 1782, intituled, "The Biographical History of Sir William Blackstone." Possibly the author of this work is well known; and your present correspondent may be altogether erroneous* in ascribing it to a reverend barrister and baronet, who has lately cut some figure in your pages as a controversialist.

In pp. 120, 121, 125, of this work I find the following passages:

"The mottos subscribed to the picture of Sir William Blackstone, in the character of Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, are, one of them, Æquitas Augusti, and the other, Rhedy Cina. * * * * *

"We must candidly acknowledge ourselves totally ignorant of the language as well as interpretation of the words Rhedy Cina; and therefore leave them to the consideration of the more learned reader."

Subjoined to this observation is the following note:

"That Rhedy Cina is neither Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, or English, we venture to assure the reader; and, if it be Saxon, the motto ought to have appeared in those characters," &c. &c.

Surely, Mr. Urban, it is somewhat marvellous that a writer, in possession of so much general knowledge as the author of this agreeable Miscellany, should be so completely uninformed on the subject of that University to which Sir William Blackstone was so affectionately attached, as to be ignorant that Rhedycina is neither more nor less than the classical name for Oxford, familiar in the lips of the children of our Alma Mater "as household words."

Yours, &c. Oxoniensis.

* Our correspondent certainly mistakes.

Mr. Urban, *Worcestershire, Oct.* 23.

AN account was transmitted from Denmark, p. 781, of several suns being observed at the same time. I beg leave to say, that the same appearance, at the same time, was observed in my neighbourhood by several labouring people. B. I. B.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 24.

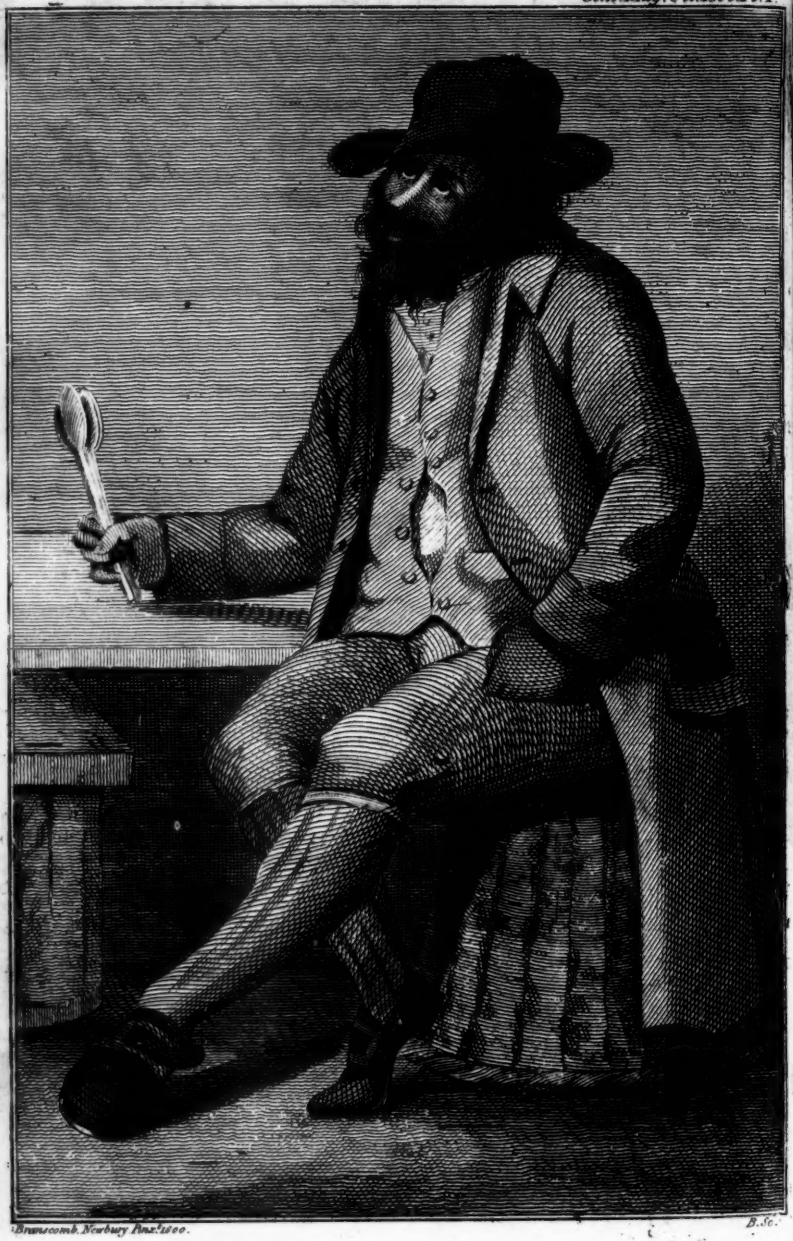
WHERE does your Architectural Correspondent (p. 627) get his information of its being now well understood that the gun-powder plot was invented by a Protestant, an enemy of the Papists? that all well-informed persons laugh at the story? Does he get it from the mild, the gentle Mr. Milner, who, *in these days*, justifies the massacres, the burnings, the plunderings, of the Albigenses? A. X.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 25.

HAVING just returned from a tour into the country, undertaken for the express purpose of selecting materials for the illustration of the Essays on the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, I find it impossible to prepare my XXVIIIth Number for this month's publication; but propose that it shall be transmitted to you in time for the next Magazine; and that the publick, in the mean time, may be apprized of the several structures which will come under investigation, I here subjoin a list of them.

Churches at Dunstable, Stony Stratford, Daventry, and Dunchurch; Coventry, including its various invaluable Antiquities; Lichfield cathedral; Tamworth castle: Churches at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Hinckley; Kenelworth and Warwick castles; church at Woodstock; New College chapel, Oxford; &c. An Architect.

Mr



Brancomb. Newbury Pinx.1800. B.Sc.

William Dakin

Published by Nichols & Son, Nov.1.1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Newbury, Berks, Sept.* 9.

I HAVE incloſed you an account of the famous man with the *black beard*, who goes round the country diſtributing money to the poor, which he did in the towns of Reading and Henley to a large amount, with an exact ſketch of him *(Plate I.)*, which was taken, as he was ſelling his goods here, by an artiſt in this town. As I was at Cliff not long ſince, you may depend on its authenticity. Though I before tranſmitted it to the county paper, yet he is ſo ſingular a character, and has excited ſuch curioſity in moſt parts of the kingdom, that your valuable and widely-circulated Publication appeared (with your permiſſion) the only proper channel to convey it to the publick. C.

WILLIAM DAKIN is chiefly reſident at Cliff Regis, about ſix miles from Oundle, Northamptonſh. He is not more than 45 years of age, though the coarſe dirty habit which he conſtantly wears, and the enormous length of his beard, which he ſuffers to grow (only now and then clipping it with ſciſſars), give him a much older appearance. Nor was he always that filthy and extraordinary figure which he now appears; for his neighbours recollect his being clean-ſhaved, and habited like other men. He is not a native of Cliff, but came out of Yorkſhire, to reſide there upon obtaining a ſmall eſtate in that place. He is at preſent poſſeſſed of about 50l. *per annum* in landed property, and is generally ſuppoſed to be worth money. There is no doubt of his being deranged; yet, by thoſe who beſt know him, he is thought a ſhrewd cunning fellow. A tinker who made his appearance ſome years ago at Cliff, who was an occaſional preacher, firſt infected the poor man with this enthuſiaſtic *delirium*; for, with this itinerant apoſtle he formed a ſtrict intimacy; and the warm imagination of the one being fermented by the canting of the other, Dakin began to fancy himſelf to be Jeſus Chriſt. His ſiſter, Hannah Falkner, who lived with him, did not eſcape the contagion; and in their frenzy fits they have not unfrequently ran into the water till they were in danger of being drowned, calling on the people "to follow the Lamb." Nay, once they proceeded with lighted torches to ſet fire to a hayrick. Such acts of inſanity, however, cauſed them at laſt to be taken before a magiſtrate, who adviſed their friends to ſend them to ſome proper perſon to be taken care of; and they were accordingly ſent to Dr. Willis. They were, however, ſoon liberated; and ſince that time Dakin has been more reaſonable and cautious; not but he ſtill is occaſionally poſſeſſed with the idea of his being the Saviour!

Some time after he came home from Dr. Willis, he cloathed himſelf in ſackcloth, and attended at the pariſh-church for the purpoſe of receiving the Sacrament. The officiating curate, however, refuſed him; upon which he made a vow that he would never enter it again; and, in order to have ſome place for public worſhip, he built a meeting-houſe, and procured a preacher to officiate in it. But this only laſted one year; and it is now *unconſecrated*, and literally metamorphoſed into a dove-cote! The ſums of money he has diſtributed at Cliff are incredible; particularly in Lent, when the inhabitants from all the neighbouring villages for miles around would flock to his dwelling. Some were regaled with *hot* bread, cheeſe, and beer; and others ſent back with many admonitions and revilings. This expence he was the better enabled to afford by his ſtrict and unremitting attention to buſineſs, which is vending the turner's ware of Cliff (for which it is much noted), and the plated goods from Birmingham, and by his farming.

Yet

Yet, notwithſtanding he pretends to a life of holineſs, and a peculiar ſanctity of character, his morality, to ſay the beſt of it, is very ſuſpicious. Among his diſciples there is the wife of John Burrell, a turner, his fellow-townſman, who has for many years reſided with him, regardleſs of her huſband and family, which conſiſts of four ſons and a daughter, the eldeſt about 25, and the youngeſt about 12 years of age.

The occaſion of his preſent perambulation is the death of his ſiſter ſome months ago, leaving him a property of about 2000l. to be diſtributed to the poor. This ſiſter, in order to keep his vow, he would not ſuffer to be buried by the clergyman, but interred her himſelf in his own meeting-houſe. Her death has much affected him, for he had perſuaded himſelf that neither of them could die; and he has determined to make a year's pilgrimage (as he ſays) to diſpoſe of her legacy. He ſet off from Cliff ſome time ago, travelling South-Weſt, accompanied by Mary Burrell. They had three aſſes laden with wooden-ware, plated goods, &c. which, it appears, they ſell exceſſively dear. When aſked, at what time he ſhould return home, he anſwered, at Chriſtmas; but he rather thought never, as by Chriſtmas he ſuppoſed the world would be at an end. His ſiſter's fate bore ſo hard upon him, that he has neglected to cultivate his land ſince that period. The wheat crop indeed was in the ground when ſhe died; and this he has commiſſioned one John Nutt, of Cliff, to harveſt, that, if he returns, he may give it to the poor. The reſt of his land is lying uſeleſs and uncultivated. His political opinions are dubious; for he has appeared at the head of two or three mobs; one particularly at Oundle when the ſupplementary militia was balloted for. Cliff is a town not unknown to the world, being many years the abode (as was noticed in p. 720), if not the birth-place, of the famous William Law. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

DISCE; *(ſed* IRA *cadat naſo,* RUGOSAQUE SANNA),
Dum VETERES AVIAS *tibi de pulmone revello.*
"*Friend,* to thy error *liſten* (but compoſe
Thy *temper* firſt, ſmooth firſt thy *wrinkled noſe),*
Theſe *old wives'* tenets while I ſoon refute,
And from thy breaſt the *antient grannum* root." PERSIUS. BREWSTER.

AN ingenious, free-thinking correſpondent of yours, whoſe *mathematical* talents I admire and applaud, Mr. FREND, has ſtyled the firſt chapter of JOHN's Goſpel "*crux hæreticorum,*" p. 500. Unfortunately, the remark is too true, verified by the woeful experience of 17 centuries paſt; and the ſublime and myſterious introduction of that moſt venerable and highly-gifted Evangeliſt has been iniquitouſly "*crucified,*" ſince his day, between the "*heterodox* and the *orthodox*;" and "is ſtill *crucified afreſh,* and put to an open ſhame," in the diſgraceful and intemperate conteſts between *Unitarians* and *Trinitarians*; the former, never underſtanding, or wilfully perverting, the latter, too often weakly or irrelevantly, I apprehend, defending, the philoſophical preciſion of the inimitable *original*; which, the more it is ſtudied by the moſt learned, the more will it be admired, to the end of time; the more will it be revered by the moſt pious as the ORACULAR WISDOM of GOD.

Suffer me, theſefore, ar an old *Philomath.* myſelf, long wiſhing and endeavouring to "*ſearch* THE SCRIPTURES" ſcientifically, and to inveſtigate "THE TRUTH," without reſpect of perſons, parties, or faſhionable opinions, to propoſe, through the channel of your valuable and impartial Miſcellany, the following emendation of our public tranſlation; which ſeems to have been made rather from the unavoidably defective verſion of the Latin

Latin *Vulgate* wanting the definite article ὁ or the Greek, and the Engliſh *definite* and *indefinite* articles *the* and *a*; the latter of which gives our moſt noble language a ſuperiority over "the imperial Greek" itſelf, rendering it the moſt truly *philoſophical* language; as it is the fitteſt for the *carrying trade* of *tranſlation* ever framed, from its copiouſneſs and verſatility, and accommodating ſpirit of naturalization towards others.

JOHN i. 1—18.

1. At firſt was THE ORACLE; and the Oracle was with

2. THE DEITY; and A GOD was THE ORACLE: the ſame was at firſt with THE DEITY.

3. Through Him were all things made; and without Him was not even a ſingle thing made that hath been:

4. In Him was life; and the life was the light

5. Of men: and the light ſhineth in the duſk; but the duſk comprehended it not.

6. There was a man ſent forth from GOD, whoſe

7. Name was *John*: the ſame came for teſtimony, to teſtify concerning the light; to the end that

8. All, through him, might believe: (he was not *that* [perſonage] The Light; but [he came] to teſtify concerning the Light).

9. *That* was the true Light, which, coming into the world, enlighteneth every man.

10. He was in *the world*, and through Him the world was made; but the world knew him not:—

11. He came unto His *own* [*home*], and His *own* [*houſehold*] entertained Him not:—

12. But *as many* as received Him, to them gave He authority to become *children of* GOD; even to them

13. That believe on His name: who were born, not of [peculiar] *races*, nor of *fleſhly will*, nor of *man's will*, but of GOD.

14. And THE ORACLE became *fleſh*, and ſojourned among us (and *we ourſelves* beheld his glory, a glory ſuitable to THE FATHER'S only genuine [Son]), *full* of *grace* and *truth*:—

15. (*John* teſtified concerning Him, and proclaimed, ſaying: *This is He of whom I ſpake*; *who, coming after me, hath been before me*; *for he was my* PRINCE).

16. —And of His *fulneſs* have *we all* received; even

17. *Grace ſurpaſſing grace*: for THE LAW was given through *Moſes*; but the Grace and the Truth [of THE GOSPEL] came to paſs through JESUS CHRIST.

18. GOD no one hath ever ſeen: THAT SON, the only genuine, reclining on HIS FATHER'S boſom, himſelf expounded.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to add a few explanatory remarks on points wherein this tranſlation differs from the authorized.

1. I have rendered ἐν ἀρχῇ, correſponding to בראשית, Gen i. 1, "*at firſt*," or "*originally*," becauſe the definite τῇ, or emphatic article ה, is wanting in both. "*In the beginning*" unſkilfully defines an indefinite time. Prov. viii, 22; Micah v. 2. See the INSPECTOR, p. 100.

2. I have rendered ὁ Λογος "THE ORACLE," correſponding to the Hebrew דבר, *Dabar*, as "*the Expounder*" of the ſpiritual nature and true worſhip of GOD THE FATHER to mortals. John i. 18; iii. 34; iv. 24; v. 37; Matt. xi. 27. See ANALYS. FLUX. *Append.* II. p. 201, &c.

THE ORACLE was perſonified under the *patriarchal* diſpenſation by the title of *Dabar Iahoh*, "THE ORACLE OF THE LORD," *Gen.* xv. 1; and under the *Moſaical*, *Exod.* xxxiii. 22; 1 Sam. iii. 1; 1 *Kings* xix. 9; and under the *Evangelical* alſo, as ὁ Λογος τυ Θευ, "THE ORACLE OF THE DEITY," Rev. xix. 13.

3. I have rendered ὁ Θεος "THE DEITY," meaning THE SUPREME GOD, *John* x. 29: in which ſenſe the articled term, when uſed abſolutely, or unconnected, is uniformly underſtood by theſe moſt truly philoſophical writers, the Evangeliſts. When uſed relatively, or in regimen, it may denote an *inferior god*; as, ὁ θεος τυ αιωνος τυτυ, "*the god of this age*," means the *devil*, 2 Cor. iv. 4.—*godhead* ſimply, denoting *power*, *Rom.* i. 20; whence THE DEITY is ſtyled ὁ Δυναςης, ὁ Δυνατος, ὁ Διαπαντος, ὁ Παντοκρατωρ. The term Θεος, without the articles, is uſed by the Evangeliſt either elliptically, for Θεος ὁ Πατηρ, "GOD THE FATHER," as in ver. 18, or abſolutely, as contraſted with man. Θευ φωνη και ουκ Ανθρωπυ, "voice of *a God*, and not of *a Man*,'

Man," Acts xii. 22; (or "*a divine* and not *a human* voice").—*Paul* alſo applies Θεος, without the article, to CHRIST; Θεος εφανερωθη εν σαρκι, "A GOD *was manifeſted in fleſh*," *1 Tim.* iii. 16; in perfect harmony with *John* i. 1—14. See the INSPECTOR, p. 240.

3. I have rendered γεγονε "*hath been*;" which the authorized tranſlation unſkilfully confounds with εγενετο, "*was made*," "*became*," or "*came to paſs*." Its true import is aſcertained *Rev.* xvi. 17; and alſo by the famous inſcription on the antient temple of NHIΘ, or WISDOM, at *Saïs*, in EGYPT:

Εγω ειμι ΠΑΝ, το ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ και ΟΝ
και ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ.
Και τον εμον πεπλον ουδεις πω Θνητος
απεκαλυψε.

"I am *all* that *hath been*, and *is*, and *will be*: And my veil no mortal yet uncovered."

See ANALYS. FLUX. APPEND. II. p. 109.

4. I have rendered η σκοτια "*the duſk*," as being a diminitive, and therefore leſs in time than σκοτος, "*darkneſs*," with which the authorized tranſlation injudiciouſly confounds it; for, amidſt the *dawn* of patriarchal knowledge, and ſucceeding *gloom* of heatheniſm, the FATHER OF LIGHT never left himſelf "*unwitneſſed*," Acts xiv. 7; and therefore *Paul* repreſents the heathen philoſophers as "*inexcuſable*" indeed for their groſs idolatry and abominable corruptions, *Rom.* i. 20, arrogantly ſtriving to *grope out* the DEITY by the glimmering light of *Reaſon*, Acts xvii. 27.

5. The rendering ου κατελαβεν, "*comprehended not*" is preferable to any other that I have ſeen: it is a technical expreſſion, implying the want of full and complete information. The world *did apprehend* in ſome faint degree the light that "*is perpetually ſhining*," or they collected a few ſcattered rays; but did not, nor do not, graſp or "*comprehend*" the luminous whole of *Goſpel* light," and all its "effulgence," or meridian luſtre, *Heb.* i. 3. On the αταλαληψια, or "*want of comprehenſion*" of antient and modern philoſophers, ſee the IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, *Riv. Tranſl.* pp. 26, 33; and *Tranſl.* p. 119; and *Introduct.* p. xxi.

6. The term ουτος is emphatical, and marks pre-eminence according to STEPHAN. THESAUR. as in *John's* moſt noble appeal to JESUS, as the *ſearcher of hearts*, to ſupport his teſtimony—Καιτοι οιδεν οτι αληθη λεγει—"and *that* (JESUS) knoweth that he ſpeaketh truth," *John* xix. 35. *Ille* is ſo uſed in Latin, ſee I. P. L. *Tranſl.* p. 138, &c.

7. There is a critical diſtinction between τα ιδια and οι ιδιοι in verſe 11, as applied to *Jeruſalem*, *Matt.* xxiii. 37 (or the *Temple*, Luke ii. 49), and the *Jews* themſelves, Matt. iii. 9, and xv. 24, which is loſt in the authorized tranſlation, and in every other that I have ſeen.

8. I have rendered χαριν αντι χαριτος "*grace ſurpaſſing grace*," or the graciouſneſs of the *evangelical* diſpenſation, ſuperadded to, and tranſcending, the graciouſneſs of the *legal* and *patriarchal* diſpenſations, *Matt.* v. 17; as admirably explained by *Paul*, *Rom.* v. 17, and *2 Cor.* iv. 17. The phraſe is truly claſſical—δους δ' αντ' ανιην ανιας, "*inflict griefs upon griefs*," i. e. "*accumulated griefs*." THEOGNIS.

9. I have rendered εξ αιμαλων "*of peculiar races*," deſcents, or families, ſuch as the Jews reckoned themſelves, "*Abraham's* children"—and "*heirs of promiſe*," through the choſen lines of *Iſaac* and *Jacob*, in excluſion of *Iſhmael*, *Eſau*, and the *Gentiles*.

10. I underſtand ο μονογενης to ſignify "*only genuine*" or *legitimate*, in oppoſition to *ſpurious* or *baſe-born*; in which ſenſe it is evidently applied by *Paul* to *Iſaac*, as oppoſed to *Iſhmael*, Heb. xi. 17. It is the *Septuagint* rendering of יָחִיד, *Iahid*, *Gen.* xxii. 2. *Orpheus* uſes it in the ſenſe of "*beloved*." ANAL. FLUX. p. 90.

11. *John* the Baptiſt ſtyles JESUS Πρωτος μου, "*my Prince*," whoſe *harbinger*

harbinger or *herald* he was, *Luke* i. 76. It corresponds to ἀρχηγὸς, "*prime leader*," Acts iii. 15, or ἡγούμενος, "*leader*," Matt. ii. 6, corresponding to the Hebrew epithet of the MESSIAH, נָגִיד, *Nagid*, 1 *Chron.* v. 2, *Dan.* ix. 25.

Should theſe curſory remarks prove acceptable, they may (GOD willing) be ſucceeded by a ſketch of the comprehenſive plan of this myſterious introduction, from, Mr. Urban, your ſincere well-wiſher,

INSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS, addreſſes you, p. 632, in a ſtyle very common with clerical writers; and, if he is not abſolutely incorrigible, I ſhould be happy to refer him to my Letters to the Bp. of Lincoln, p. 88, where I have noticed a ſimilar error in his Lordſhip's manner of writing. Clericus profeſſes himſelf to be "concerned to ſee your valuable pages made the vehicle of idle cavil at the moſt ſacred tenets of the Chriſtian Church;" and inſinuates, that I have been engaged in this mode of cavilling. Such an inſinuation might be attributed to the wantonneſs of malice; but I would rather ſuppoſe it to have eſcaped the writer from his ignorance of my character; or, as he felt himſelf deficient in argument, he found it neceſſary to aſſume the licence of ſome diſputants, and to aim at rendering his adverſary odious to your readers. I cannot, however, permit myſelf to be ſilent under his imputations; and with the candid part of your readers my ſolemn declaration will, I truſt, have more weight than an unfounded aſſertion of an anonymous writer. I would ſooner cut off my right-hand than write a ſingle line againſt any tenet of the Chriſtian church. Clericus indeed falls into a vulgar error, dignifies his own fancies with the title of Chriſtian tenets, and, perhaps, knows not that he is indebted to a heretick for his notions. He calls my objections "ſtale;" and I might as eaſily tell him that his is the ſtale language and the vapid reaſoning of the Church of Rome. He ſays, that my "puny objections have been anſwered and put to ſilence over and over again." I allow that they have not unfrequently been put to ſilence by fire and faggot, by prieſtly inſolence and popiſh inhumanity; but, puny as he may chooſe to call my objections, they are not anſwered by him, and remain unanſwerable.

I maintain that the words in the firſt verſe of St John's Goſpel, "in the beginning," mean a time at a limited diſtance from the preſent time. This Clericus calls a bold aſſertion, unſupported by any proof whatſoever. What? is it bold to ſay that plain words have a plain meaning? Is it bold to ſay, that the words "in the beginning" are different from the words "without a beginning?" Strange deluſion! that the Evangeliſt muſt be made to ſay one thing, and mean another; and, to ſuit the falſe notions of heretical pravity, the plaineſt words in the Greek and Engliſh languages are not to be conſtrued without poring over the fictions of the Romiſh and other churches.

To convince me, however, that the words "in the beginning" mean without a beginning, Clericus refers me to three paſſages in Scripture, Prov. viii. 22, Micah v. 2, and Hab. i. 12. On theſe paſſages I ſhall obſerve, that the words "in the beginning" appears only in the firſt; "the Lord poſſeſſed me in the beginning of his way:" and here even the prepoſition *in* is foiſted in without reaſon, ſince it is not in the original. But this little error is not material in our controverſy; for in this paſſage the beginning mentioned is at a limited diſtance of time from the preſent, and the beginning is pointed out by the words *his way*. The way here alluded to, like all other ways, had a beginning, at which Jehovah is ſaid to have poſſeſſed wiſdom,

dom, a thing very different from Logos; and the two writers who describe Wiſdom and Logos are talking on two very different ſubjects: but, if they both meant the ſame thing, the beginning talked of by each neceſſarily implies the commencement of ſomething at a limited diſtance from the preſent time. Beginning cannot be applied to the exiſtence of God: but every thing on earth has a beginning; and the Word which produced the material light of the world, as well as that which produced the ſpiritual light of the Goſpel, was ſubſequent in time to myriads of acts of our great Creator.

In the two other paſſages we have the words *from of old* and *from everlaſting*; but what they have to do with the plain words *in the beginning* it would puzzle any one to conjecture. Clericus muſt ſhew us that *from* is the ſame as *in* before he can preſs theſe words into his ſervice; and, when he has done that, he muſt look out for ſome new verſion to give him the term *beginning*; and even then he will not be able to prove that the plain words, *in the beginning*, mean not a beginning, but from all eternity. The liberty taken by Clericus with the Holy Scriptures is very curious. Let us ſee with what ſucceſs he would apply it to other writers. Tacitus affords us an obvious inſtance: "urbem Romam a principio reges habuere." From the *beginning*, that is, ſays Clericus, from of old, from everlaſting, from all eternity, Rome was governed by kings. I maintain that Tacitus meant no ſuch thing; and that he never intended to ſay that Rome was governed by kings from all eternity. This may appear to Clericus a bold aſſertion; and in fact it is juſt as bold as my aſſertion, that St. John did not mean to ſay that "from all eternity" was the Word, for he ſays that it was "in the beginning," or at a limited time from the preſent time.

It is unneceſſary for me to take notice of the obſervations of Clericus on the term "the form of God," as a complete anſwer is made to them in my 16th letter to the Bp. of Lincoln. Chriſt was in the form of God, and Adam was in the form of God. The two heads of the human race, the earthly and the heavenly Adam, agree in this, that they were both in the form of God, but they both derived this form from their heavenly Father.

The cenſure of Clericus on the ſtudy of the mathematicks at Cambridge I leave to the Cantabs; though I can eaſily ſee the reaſon why divines ſhould be ſo angry with the predilection of my old *Alma Mater* for a ſcience, in which the powers of reaſoning ought to be employed without paſſion or prejudice. There is, however, no danger to modern theology from the mathematical knowledge taught at Cambridge; for the mathematicians who have ſwallowed the notions, that a quantity may be leſs than nothing; that an infinitely great quantity multiplied into an infinitely ſmall quantity is ſomething; and that a quantity leſs than nothing multiplied into another quantity leſs than nothing is alſo ſomething; and a hundred other articles of the ſame kind; are not likely to be ſhocked at the dreams of Athanaſius, or the tenets of Clericus Surrienſis. Athanaſian theology and Cambridge mathematicks are very much on a par; but, in ſpite of divines, ſtudents will conſult their Bibles for the Word of God, and common ſenſe and experiments for the truths of mathematicks and natural philoſophy.

WILLIAM FREND.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

IN the laſt Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, we are informed, that a free church has been opened at Bath for the general and indiſcriminate accommodation of the poor: and in the ſame Report is announced a deſign (ſince accompliſhed)

pliſhed) of opening a free chapel in St. Giles's pariſh, London, for the ſame laudable purpoſe. Every zealous Chriſtian of our profeſſion will, doubtleſs, ſubſcribe to the wiſh of the truly patriotic and benevolent reporter, that theſe examples may be followed in other parts of this metropolis. The hints which I am about to ſubjoin were, for the moſt part, penned before I had read the plan of the chapel in Weſt-ſtreet, p. 438; and I flatter myſelf that they will not now be deemed altogether ſuperfluous and improper.

Should ſimilar inſtitutions be multiplied, it is to be hoped that the patrons and directors of them will attend to the various circumſtances which may, directly or indirectly, promote the two great ends of theſe eſtabliſhments, *viz.* the inducing poor people to attend regularly a proper place of worſhip; and, while they are there aſſembled, to impreſs them forcibly with a ſenſe of their religious and moral duties, by the ſober ſolemnity of rational devotion, by ſermons *expreſsly* adapted to their capacities, and delivered with a ſerious but earneſt animation. And, with a view to both objects, the rich muſt ſet a *perſevering* example of devout attention in their own perſons, if they ſincerely wiſh that the poor may reap material benefit from the inſtitution.

Were I to build and direct the œconomy of a place of worſhip, ſome ſuch rules as theſe which follow ſhould be affixed to the entrance. High and low, rich and poor, muſt humble themſelves before the Almighty: therefore, in this his houſe, no other diſtinction is acknowledged than what may be preſumed to have the divine ſanction and approbation in favour of thoſe who adminiſter holy ordinances, and of thoſe who are principally concerned in the care of the church and congregation. Thoſe who come late muſt know, that they ſhew a blameable diſregard of divine ſervice, and diſturb the regular part of the congregation: for ſuch no places will be reſerved; they muſt be contented with whatever extra-benches happen to be vacant. No family nor individual will be permitted, by embelliſhments, repairs, or otherwiſe, to claim an excluſive right to any place or pew: all the ſeats are equally acceſſible, without fee or reward, to all pariſhioners whoſe dreſs and appearance are not diſguſtingly filthy; ſuch perſons muſt occupy detached benches in the aile: whenever they come decently, however poorly, clothed, they will be received into the body of the church. It is hoped that ſtrangers who are not poor, and ſuch as can, readily find accommodation in their own pariſh-church, will not come hither often, leſt they ſhould exclude or incommode thoſe for whom this place of worſhip is eſpecially provided.

But, to give effect to the beſt regulations, the patrons muſt diveſt themſelves of all undue partiality in the choice of an officiating miniſter: and happy will their choice be, if it light on one whoſe paſtoral virtues have already procured for him the good-will and reſpect of his neighbours. I believe we have many clergymen who reſemble the late worthy miniſters of St. Sepulchre's and St. Giles's: and, even in this corrupt age, I am confident (for I ſpeak from ſome obſervation), that ſuch are treated with ſingular deference by all deſcriptions of people who are acquainted with their character*. If theſe exemplary

* See chap. V. of W. H. Reid's work on the riſe and diſſolution of infidel ſocieties. I might appeal to common obſervation, whether this be not true of every clergyman both in town and country, if his conduct be circumſpect, and his manners unaſſuming; and if, in addition to theſe qualities, he be thought diſintereſted, and to have a competent ſhare of learning. By the rich he is reſpected; by the poor he is revered; and even the profligate under reproof liſtens to him with ſubmiſſion. Gracious Heaven! were

emplary men are elſewhere engaged in the cure of ſouls, it may be expedient to appoint to this office a young divine of fair promiſe, but leſs conſpicuous merit. To him I may without preſumption ſuggeſt, that he cannot rightly diſcharge his duty, unleſs he gives all poſſible ſolemnity to the ſervice, by the moſt earneſt attention to the ſubject before him, by proper pauſes, and by a ſlow, diſtinct, and unaffected delivery. We muſt confeſs with regret, that the ſervice is too often performed in ſo careleſs a manner as to fail of making that impreſſion which the matter is ſo admirably adapted to produce. I have heard that under-graduates at college are ſet to read the chapters for the day, and that they who ſooneſt diſpatch their taſk are moſt approved by their fellow-ſtudents. Young readers, as well as young muſicians, muſt begin in ſlow time, if they would acquire a facility of diſtinct enunciation, and of modulating their voice agreeably. There are, indeed, ſlow monotoniſts as well as rapid readers; but he who appears to feel the force of the words he utters is ſeldom tedious either in the deſk or pulpit. We can excuſe and reconcile ourſelves to an inveterate habit of drawling out the ſervice; but we are ſhocked and diſguſted at a careleſs and irreverent diſpatch of ſo ſacred a duty. Farther: great care ſhould be taken that the ſermons be plain and impreſſive. How many diſcourſes do we hear in town and country, which, however argumentative and perſuaſive they may ſeem to the well-educated part of the audience, are miſerably defective in the moſt eſſential requiſite! How can the illiterate poor be edified by a language which they do not underſtand? And how can they be ſuppoſed to underſtand the figures and elegancies of a Blair! Earneſtly do I intreat all young clergymen to analyze and conſider well the words of their ſermons. Of the moderns too few, in my humble opinion, attempt that happy combination of plainneſs and dignity which is moſt accordant with Scriptural ſimplicity. Here I am tempted to mention a certain lecturer of (I think more than) one charitable inſtitution. His ſermons may be regarded as a model of this ſtyle. His admirably-choſen words are intelligible to the very meaneſt capacity; and in compoſition poſſeſs a dignity and elegance, which, aided by a very energetic, though ſober and perfectly chaſte delivery, never fail to attract and fix the attention of the congregation. Pſalmody is a becoming but neglected part of worſhip. Perhaps more might join in it if ſuch portions only were ſelected as expreſs the praiſe and thanks which are equally due from all conditions of men to the Supreme Being; and if theſe portions were ſet to tunes which are at the ſame time eaſy and cheerful. I would retain ſome of the venerable old tunes; and in chooſing new ones would peremptorily exclude the gay popular airs, which certain Diſſenters, and others who call themſelves orthodox, have thought proper to adopt. In this, as in every other part of our conduct, we would endeavour to inſtruct and convince the reaſon, not to captivate, bewilder, and ſeduce, the diſordered imagination.

You will obſerve, Sir, that theſe remarks, though eſpecially applied to free chapels, have reference to the œconomy of our churches in general. On this copious ſubject, I could add much more; but, that I may not be thought too tedious or too aſſuming, ſhall here conclude my letter. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

A YOUNG friend, a conſtant reader of your Miſcellany, ſends you a plan and view of the old caſtle at Northampton, if you think it worth inſertion in it. The

every paſtor to feed his own flock; by theſe means of influence (and ſurely they are eaſily attained), what a multiplicity of evils might be exterminate, while he diſcharges the ſacred and endearing duties of guide, friend, and father!

view

church, and join other places of public worſhip merely on account of their ſuperiority in *ſinging*. Let then the members of the Church of England endeavour to vie with the ſectaries in making pſalmody, not only a pleaſing ſervice, but a work of the *heart:* and for this purpoſe let them join together in an evening, in order to practiſe pſalm-ſinging under the direction of ſome good maſter; and, when a ſufficient number are well taught, inſtead of gathering together in one place, let them be diſperſed in different parts of the church, and let the whole congregation be deſired to *ſtand up* as they do when the Pſalms are *read*. Thus will many, eſpecially females, who would not, perhaps, join in the evenings to practiſe, catch the tunes if the melodies are plain and ſimple, which they ſhould always be, and in a ſhort time unite their voices to thoſe already taught; and even thoſe who could *not* ſing would feel themſelves intereſted in the praiſe, and ſilently lift up their hearts unto God.

Should any perſon be inclined, from what is here ſaid, "to make this duty their delight," and wiſh to improve the pſalmody of their pariſh-churches, I would recommend to them, what I have myſelf found uſeful for this purpoſe, "A Collection of Pſalms from the moſt approved Verſions;" as likewiſe, "A muſical Companion to the above Pſalms, containing 30 Tunes from the moſt approved Authors."

A Lover of Pſalmody, and a ſincere Friend to the Church of England.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, Sept.* 7.

AFTER a ſecond peruſal of the celebrated Lieutaud's Works in general, but more eſpecially that ineſtimable one on "The Seats and Cauſes of Diſeaſes," a ſubject which, from his numerous diſſections, he was peculiarly well qualified to illuſtrate, I felt anxious to become acquainted with ſome part of the hiſtory of ſo indefatigable an author. Having ſearched into many biographical works in vain, I was at length much pleaſed to find a comprehenſive account of him in the "Biographia Medica." Gratified with many of the moſt important traits in Lieutaud's character, a ſuggeſtion occurred to my mind, that a ſhort extract from this article would be acceptable to thoſe among your numerous readers who have not the Medical Biography in their poſſeſſion. It is my intention to publiſh, in a reſpectable Medical Journal, ſome detached papers on the writings and opinions of this illuſtrious Frenchman, compared with a nearly ſimilar undertaking of a very able anatomiſt and phyſician of our own country. Many of Lieutaud's Eſſays, publiſhed in the different volumes of the Hiſtory of the Academy of Sciences, it is alſo my intention to collect and publiſh in a diſtinct volume. Many of them, on very important ſubjects, I have already put into an Engliſh dreſs; and I hope to have the volume prepared for the preſs before the approaching Chriſtmas. Prefixed to it will be given the hiſtory of the profeſſional life of the author, for which I ſhall be principally indebted to Mr. Hutchinſon's valuable Work; and in part to the communications of a much reſpected friend, formerly in the habits of intimacy with our author.

After giving an account of M. Lieutaud's parents and his early education, Mr. H. furniſhes us with a narrative of his later ſtudies.

"Botany was the firſt object of his reſearches. He travelled into the countries which Tournefort had ſurveyed before him, and brought back with him many plants which had eſcaped the obſervation of him whom the French botaniſts conſidered as a complete maſter of the ſcience. This ſucceſs gained M. Lieutaud great applauſe in the univerſities of Aix and Montpellier; and he ſoon obtained in the firſt the reverſion of the botanical and anatomical chairs, which his uncle had filled during many years. Nevertheleſs, the

the preference which he appeared to give to botany was a work of chance only, which he had inherited from his uncle. A more powerful attraction drew him towards anatomy; and when he had loſt his uncle, to whoſe taſte for botanical purſuits he had ſacrificed his natural one for anatomy; when the office of phyſician to the hoſpital of Aix had impoſed upon him the duty of practiſing medicine, and pointed out to him the greater facility of ſearching into anatomy; botany was nearly abandoned. M. Lieutaud was, nevertheleſs, for a long time deprived of the advantages of diſſecting. One of the eccleſiaſtic governors of the hoſpital ſtrongly oppoſed it: fortunately, however, this eccleſiaſtick had ſome taſte for geometry; and M. Lieutaud was capable of giving him inſtructions. He offered himſelf to him as his preceptor; and from the ſtudy of geometry he ſoon conducted his pupil to that of phyſick; by degrees he led him on to anatomy; and at length ranked him among the moſt aſſiduous of his pupils at the amphitheatre. M. Lieutaud publiſhed, for the uſe of his pupils, a ſyllabus of anatomy; the firſt edition of which merited the commendations of Winſlow, who, nevertheleſs, ſeverely criticized it. This was regarded as a claſſical work by the learned profeſſors. He employed a part of the Preface to this work in proving, that every phyſician ought to be an anatomiſt. He had confirmed this maxim by his own example; and by profound ſtudy, and a perfect knowledge of anatomy, he was the better prepared for the practice of phyſick. The contrary opinion had, however, been very much diffuſed; and it is uſeleſs here to combat it, not being grounded upon any particular obſervations on the two ſciences worthy an examination in a work of this nature: it has the ſame foundation as the denial of chemiſtry being uſeful in the arts, of the mathematicks being neceſſary in mechanicks, in the ſcience of navigation, or in the art of war. Theſe prejudices are warmly ſupported by thoſe ignorant practitioners to whom it is leſs troubleſome to deny a ſcience than to ſtudy it. M. Lieutaud having been appointed phyſician to the Dauphin, on the acceſſion of that prince to the throne the place of firſt phyſician was vacant, and he was nominated by the new monarch to fill that important office. The firſt uſe which M. Lieutaud made of this honourable poſt was, to adviſe the king to be inoculated. This advice muſt be conſidered courageous in a man, who was not only a witneſs to the progreſs inoculation was making, but was alſo well acquainted with the obſtacles which it had experienced, and knew to what an incredible degree of fury the phyſicians who had oppoſed this practice carried their averſion to the operation; the only one, perhaps, in the practice of medicine, the ſalutary effects of which has been fully proved. Notwithſtanding M. Lieutaud had always been a ſtranger to the manners of a court, he quickly dived out the characters of thoſe who inhabit it. One day, when the king was ſpeaking to him of the many phyſicians whoſe abilities his courtiers had very much praiſed, and aſked him whether theſe accounts were not very much exaggerated; 'Sire,' ſaid he, 'theſe phyſicians poſſeſs none of the great qualities of which you have heard; but it is with this kind of money that the gentlemen of the court pay their phyſicians."

Permit me, Mr. Urban, before I conclude my letter, to mention, that, as *Perkiniſm* is a faſhionable illuſion, which may poſſibly reign a few months longer, I would recommend the peruſal of the Life of Valentine Gretorex, in the Medical Biography above mentioned. In the obſcurity enveloping the underſtanding of men at the commencement of the 16th century, we cannot wonder at any deception completely ſucceeding; how it ſhould happen in the preſent enlightened age, is a myſtery which I acknowledge my inability to unfold. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

THE following liſt of the "various editions of Sylveſter's Du Bartas" includes all that have fallen under my obſervation, and may contribute to gratify the very natural curioſity of Mr. Gilchriſt, which has been awakened by the intereſting publication of Mr. Dunſter.

It is not improbable that Sylveſter's attention might have been drawn toward Du Bartas by the Scottiſh

Scottiſh monarch, and by Hudſon's tranſlation of the "Hiſtory of Judith," which was printed at Edinburgh in 1584, at obtained a liberal commendation from Sir John Harrington, in his Annotations upon Orlando Furioſo, book XXXV.

In 1590, 4to, appeared "A Canticle of the Victorie obtained by the French King, Henry IV. at Yury. Tranſlated from Du Bartas, by Joſua Silveſter, Marchant-adventurer."

In 1592, 4to, was printed "The Triumph of Faith."

In 1598, 16mo, "Part of Du Bartas [the ſecond Week, or Childhood of the World], tranſlated by Sylveſter, and dedicated to the Earl of Eſſex," was printed by B. Short. See Herbert's edition of Ames*

In 1605, 4to, was printed by H. Lownes, the "Weeks and Works of Du Bartas," tranſlated by Joſuah Sylveſter, and dedicated to King James†. To theſe were added, "Fragments, and other ſmall Works of Du Bartas, with other Tranſlations of J. S. compriſing, Jonas, a Fragment; Urania; Triumph of Faith; Miracle of Peace; a Dialogue; Ode to Aſtrea; Epigrams and Epitaphs; the Profit of Impriſonment; and Quadrains of Pibrac."

In 1608, 4to, a new impreſſion of the preceding pieces was publiſhed with a different arrangement; and to them was added, "The Hiſtory of Judith, Engliſhed by Tho. Hudſon."

In 1613, 4to, the whole was republiſhed, making the *ſecond* Engliſh edition of Hudſon's Judith, and the *fourth* of Sylveſter's Weeks of Du Bartas, which ſeems to reconcile the trivial diſcordance between Meſſrs. Dunſter and Gilchriſt in their reports of this volume. The "Lachrymæ Lachrymarum," though ſometimes prefixed or ſubjoined, does not ſeem to have made a part of this impreſſion; but it was incorporated with a duodecimo edition of Du Bartas's ſmaller works, tranſlated by Sylveſter, parts of which bear date 1614 and 1615.

In 1621 appeared the folio employed by Mr. D. in his ingenious examination, and which (according to the copy I conſulted) had for its contents the "Weeks and Works; Urania; and Triumph of Faith." A laureated head of Sylveſter, as deſcribed by Wood, might have been placed before this edition; it certainly *was* before a later one, with the following inſcription, which Granger has omitted in his notice of the print, engraved by Corn. Van Dalen:

"Honeſtiſſimi Poetæ et Gallici Du Bartæ tranſlatoris inclytiſſimi M'ri Joſuæ Sylveſtri vera Effigies.

Behould the man whoſe words and workes were one; [knowne;
Whoſe life and labours have few equals
Whoſe ſacred layes his browes with bayes have bound,
And him his age's poet-laureat crown'd;
Whom Envy ſcarce could hate, whom all admir'd,
Who liv'd beloved, and a ſaint expir'd.

JOHN VICARS."

In 1633 was publiſhed another folio edition, greatly enlarged, and intituled, "A compleat Collection of all the other moſt delightfull Workes tranſlated and written by that famous Philomuſus, Joſuah Sylveſter, Gent."

In 1641 this was reprinted by Robert Young "with additions." Theſe appear to conſiſt of ſix leaves at the end of the volume, containing ſeven metrical litanies upon the ſeveral petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

* Herbert found, from the Stationers' books, that "The Profitt of Impriſonment, a Paradox, firſt written in French by Odet de la Noue, and tranſlated by John [*lege* Joſhua] Sylveſter," was licenſed to E. Blount in 1593. See Typog. Antiq. 1383.

† King James, in his "Poetical Exerciſes," printed at Edinburgh, had tranſlated the "Furies," the "Urania," and ſome other pieces of Du Bartas; and to him Sylveſter "humbly vailed bonnet," in a marginal note to his own verſion of the Furies. The compliment paid by the Scottiſh prince to the French poet was liberally returned by the latter, who annexed to an edition of his Works, in 1598, "La Lepanthe de Jaques VI. Roy d'Eſcoſſe."

Theſe

Theſe are all the "various editions" I have been able to aſcertain. From the printed books in the Britiſh Muſeum, Du Bartas's Weeks, &c. in their original French may be preſumed to have made their firſt appearance in 1583 and 1584 at Paris. The invidious Lauder firſt tracked Milton in the footſteps of Sylveſter*, and thus triumphed in his diſcovery:

"Du Bartas's divine Weeks and Works Milton has made uſe of as a hidden mine. Beſides the numberleſs fine thoughts Milton is indebted to this author for, he has contracted from him his low trick of playing upon words, and his frequent uſe of technical terms; for which he has been often cenſured. For, though this laſt may properly enough challenge a place in ſuch a poem as Du Bartas's, which purpoſely treats of the creation, nature, and property of things; yet in Milton it appears only as an unneceſſary oſtentation of learning, purely calculated to amuſe the illiterate part of his readers, and raiſe their wonder at the profundity of his erudition; but without giving the leaſt addition to the real dignity or worth of his poem. Milton has borrowed from this author the long conference between Adam and Michael, which conſtitutes the greater part of the two laſt books of Paradiſe Loſt; and has done little more than refined Sylveſter's language, the tranſlator of Du Bartas, with a few additions and variations, according to his uſual cuſtom. From this author Milton has borrowed many elegant phraſes and ſingle words, which were thought to be peculiar to him, or rather coined by him; ſuch as *palpable darkneſs*, and a thouſand others. In ſhort, as I obſerved before, Milton has uſed this work of Du Bartas as a mine producing gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, and ſometimes pebbles and traſh."

Eſſay on Milton's Uſe and Imitation of the Moderns, 1750.

Very different is the temper with which Mr. Dunſter has conducted his inveſtigations, and entirely oppoſite is the tendency of his remarks, which, inſtead of detracting from the genius and talents of our divine poet, contributes to render them more conſpicuous, by "marking the fineneſs of his penetration, and the accuracy of his judgement." T. P.

* Lauder profeſſes to quote from an edition of Sylveſter's Du Bartas in 1604; but no ſuch has occurred in the courſe of my reſearches.

Mr. URBAN, *Rupert-ſtr. Sept.* 23.

IN THIS day by chance took up your Magazine for July, 1791, in which is a long eſſay on "black-beetles, and modes of deſtroying them." I wiſh to inform you, that my houſe was, ſome little time ſince, ſurprizingly overrun with theſe inſects. My great colony was the true brown cock-roach of the Weſt-Indies; and, I believe, were imported, a few years ſince, in a caſk of ſhells ſent to me from Jamaica. My ſervant has more than once told me, that, when ſhe entered the kitchen at one or two o'clock in the morning on her waſhing-day, the whole floor appeared almoſt black with their numbers; but now I could not procure you one, Mr. Urban, on my premiſſes, at any price. You ſhall hear how their demolition was brought about. I went to take a dinner with a friend on-board a Weſt-Indiaman. In the afternoon, he begged my acceptance of two lizards he had in a cage. I brought them home: they appeared drowſy, feeble, and very ſickly, and would eat but little of any thing offered them. Obſerving them one fine day very attentively, a large fly happened to alight near one of them. The lizard made an effort to catch it, but could not. I ſoon after picked up a ſtray cock-roach, and threw it into the cage, where it was inſtantly greedily devoured. I then ordered my two lizards to be left at night on the kitchen-floor at perfect liberty. In a few days they became convaleſcent, briſk, and healthy; and in a few weeks as fat as pigs. In ſhort, they totally deſtroyed my colony of cock-roaches. As the lizard is docile and harmleſs, this is an eaſy, cleanly, and pleaſant

ſant way of getting rid of the nuiſance of cock-roaches and black-beetles. W. H.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 21.

JOHN, third Lord Kingſton, one of the privy-council to James II. in Ireland, was interred at the church belonging to the Temple, in London. I ſhould feel myſelf obliged by a copy of the inſcription (if any) on his lordſhip's tomb. This antient Iriſh barony of Kingſton became extinct in 1761, on the demiſe of James King, laſt lord Kingſton, at his Engliſh ſeat of Martyr Worthy, in Hampſhire, without iſſue male; but was conferred anew on the younger branch of the houſe of King (who had been created baronets, in 1682, in the perſon of Sir Robert King, younger brother of John, firſt lord Kingſton). The eſtates of James, laſt lord Kingſton, devolved on his only daughter, the Hon. Margaret King; who marrying Richard Fitzgerald, of Mont-Ophaly, in Kildare, eſq. had iſſue an only daughter, Caroline Fitzgerald, heireſs to the Kingſton eſtates. The guardians and relations of the young lady wiſhing to unite the eſtates of the King family, ſhe was married at the age of 13 to Robert King, Lord Kingſborough, eldeſt ſon of Edward Earl of Kingſton (on whom thoſe titles were conferred on the extinction of the Kingſton barony in the elder branch). By this marriage the eſtates of the Kings have been re-united, and are now enjoyed by George Earl of Kingſton, ſon of Caroline Fitzgerald, Counteſs of Kingſton, by Robert Lord K. who ſucceeded to the earldom on his father's demiſe in 1797, and died himſelf in April, 1799, and was the peer whoſe unfortunate rencontre with Col. Fitzgerald (natural brother of his counteſs), and of the ſubſequent trial are recorded LXVII. 1063; LXVIII. 346. To the early marriage of the late earl with Caroline Fitzgeralds Mrs. Gunning is ſuppoſed to allude in one of her novels. M.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 25.

SOME years ago, having occaſion to paſs through the village of Tong, in Shropſhire, I ſtopped to view the church, which ſeems to have been built about 400 years, and is a good Gothic ſtructure in form of a croſs, having a tower and ſpire over the centre; and the ſame ſtairs that lead up to the pulpit lead alſo into the ſteeple, in which are a ring of ſix bells, the ropes of which hang down in the nave. In another room in the tower is a ſmall bell and a very large one, the inſcription round the ſkirt of which ſays it was the gift of a gentleman whoſe name was *Vernon*. This bell, as I was informed, is between 4 and 5000 lb. in weight, and five yards round at the bottom.

In the church the pews are much out of repair, and ſhould be renewed; but there are ſeveral curious monuments and memorials of the dead, among which I noticed one of alabaſter to the memory of a *Vernon*. The effigies lie on an altar-tomb, and had the remains of a garland of flowers (then nearly reduced to duſt) round the neck and breaſt. The ſexton told me, that on every Midſummer-day a new garland was put on, and remained ſo until the following, when it was annually renewed. As this is a ſingular cuſtom, I could not forbear noticing it, and wiſh to be informed what was the origin of it. Yours, &c. G.

Mr. Urban, *Walton, Sept.* 18.

THE following brief ſtatement of the riſe, progreſs, and full eſtabliſhment, of a new library and news-room in Liverpool, under the name of the Athenæum, ought to be recorded, as a ſplendid example of literary ſpirit; and that too in a commercial town, where the minds of many abſorbed in buſineſs,

ſineſs, in the purſuit of wealth, may be ſuppoſed, by the generality of the world, to have neither leiſure nor inclination for literary purſuits, or the cultivation of the ſciences, however theſe finer arts may tend to ſoften the manners, or to embelliſh the fruits of mercantile labours.

It ought to be recorded alſo, and no ſmall degree of honour attaches itſelf to the fact, that it is the firſt inſtitution of the kind hitherto eſtabliſhed in the kingdom; therefore, no precedents can have operated upon the minds of the people as ſtimulatives for ſuch ſpirited exertions, but is a proof what may be effected upon the foundation of ſound and rational principles; and which may ſerve as ſome apology for laying the proceedings before the publick, ſince the ſame means may operate as cauſes of exciting ſimilar exertions in other communities.

The gentleman who claims the merit of being the projector of this inſtitution is Mr. Thomas Taylor, a native of Norwich, and grandſon to the late learned Dr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been an inhabitant of Liverpool nearly 30 years, and has frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the promotion of many public matters. But, at the ſame time, it muſt be acknowledged, that the whole has been foſtered, matured, and perfected, under the patronage of its preſent active preſident, Alderman Geo. Caſe, eſq. the celebrated Mr. Roſcoe, Dr. Currie, the author of the Life of Burns, and the editor of the laſt ſplendid edition of his Works, and Dr. Rutter.

The inſtitution began with 350 ſubſcribers, who each paid ten guineas admiſſion, and two guineas in advance for the firſt year's annual ſubſcription, making together a capital of 4410l. The building erected conſiſts of a news-room, on the ground-floor, containing 2100 ſquare feet, and a library and committee-room of the ſame dimenſions above, with accommodations for the librarian and maſter of the news-room. This building was contracted for, and erected by, Mr. Taylor, jun. architect, for 3050l. It is univerſally admired for its elegance, ſimplicity, and convenience. The news-room opened on the firſt day of the new year, 1799, according to contract made for that purpoſe.

As many perſons that had not ſubſcribed were yet deſirous of becoming members; and on trial it having been found that a greater number might be accommodated; another ſubſcription was opened for the admiſſion of 25 members more, but at the advanced ſum of 20 guineas each ſhare; and again, in the preſent year 1800, July 1, a farther augmentation of members was admitted at 30 guineas each ſhare; and on both theſe occaſions the additional number of ſubſcribers was filled up with the greateſt avidity. With this fund, ariſing from the additional ſubſcriptions, the Committee have been enabled to provide a well-choſen collection of rare books; and with the proportion of income appropriated to the purchaſe of books will additions be continually made. The number of ſubſcribers at this time being 500, who each pay two guineas *per annum*, the annual receipts are therefore 1000 guineas; and theſe have been appropriated (after the payment of all incidental expences) one-third to the purchaſe of newſpapers, commercial, political, and periodical publications; theſe for the uſe of the news-room: the other two-thirds for the purchaſe of books, in which are included books both in the learned and foreign languages.

Of ſuch works as the Committee may judge proper for circulation duplicates are to be provided, there being a poſitive law, that one copy of every book purchaſed ſhall remain in the library, it being a principal object of the inſtitution to provide ſcarce, rare, and valuable works,

works, for the ſpecial purpoſe of reference or conſultation. Upon this ground handſome preſents of books, maps, prints, &c. have already been made to the library; which probably would not have been the caſe had ſuch valuable gifts been liable to the injuries which are incident to circulation. The Corporation of Liverpool too, with a becoming liberality, that does the body credit, beſides a valuable collection of charts, have preſented the truſtees of the Athenæum with the reverſion of the leaſe of the ſite of the ground on which the building, yard, and offices ſtand, a donation of not leſs value than 500l. Both the news-room and library are open every day in the year from ſeven in the morning till ten at night. The library is conſtantly attended by one librarian, there being two appointed, who relieve each other at intervals. And it is with pleaſure obſerved how well the library is attended in an evening by young people. Under this view this inſtitution, by its good effects produced upon the riſing generation, may prove a bleſſing to ſo populous a place. Nay more, if true what ſome have aſſerted, that the frequent meetings and converſations in the news-rooms, of which this town had, previous to this laſt eſtabliſhment, numbers, has promoted that ſociability for which the town is remarkable. Whatever may have been the cauſe, and what ſo likely as that before noticed; the fact is certain, that the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool are noted for their ſocial intercourſe. Whatever difference of opinion, religious or political, they all meet together; nay, after the moſt ſevere conteſt for the election of repreſentatives in parliament, than which nothing in general more embitters the minds of individuals, nor leaves longer and more laſting impreſſions in other places; yet ſo it is, that here, and that too the day after the conflict, the different partizans are ſeen to meet, to converſe, and tranſact buſineſs, as if no contrariety of opinion had previouſly exiſted. This liberality of ſentiment has been frequently remarked as a ſtriking characteriſtick in the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Notwithſtanding what has juſt above been ſtated, unanimity can ſeldom be obtained in ſmall matters: no wonder that ſo novel a ſcheme of ſo great magnitude did not meet the ſupport of the whole town. But the motives of men are different, and various are the ſtimulatives that urge to action. But who can foreſee or foretel the different effects produced by the ſame cauſes? Perceiving the ample funds, the high eſtimation, and increaſing reputation, of the new inſtitution, with the advance of the price of ſhares, thoſe who had hitherto afforded no encouragement towards its ſupport, ſeeing what had been in ſo ſhort time atchieved, turned their thoughts towards an old and reſpectable inſtitution in Lord-ſtreet, a circulating ſubſcription library, which had been eſtabliſhed more than half a century, firſt in Princes-ſtreet, afterwards in John-ſtreet, and laſtly, removed to Lord-ſtreet, into a building erected by a tontine ſubſcription. This old library became the baſis of another inſtitution, for which a new building upon a magnificent plan is to be erected in Bold-ſtreet, and which, like the Athenæum, will conſiſt of a news-room below, and a library on the floor above. There are 892 ſubſcribers to this, who have each advanced 12 guineas on admiſſion, and who are to contribute one guinea *per annum* each towards the ſupport of the news-room. In order to unite the news-room with the library, no one has been admitted to be a proprietor of the former, who was not previouſly a ſubſcriber to the latter. The conſequence of this regulation has been, that 398 members have on this occaſion purchaſed ſhares in the

the library, at five guineas each, in order to enable them to become proprietors of the inſtitution. Many of the members of this new inſtitution are alſo members of the Athenæum, who wiſhed to ſupport ſo ſpirited a work.

The library of this new inſtitution has now a fund ready for the purchaſe of books to the amount of 2089l. 10s. with an annual income of 468l. 6s. to be laid out yearly. Although this laſt ſubſcription was filled almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and that too with perſons of the higheſt reſpectability, yet the value of ſhares in the Athenæum has, in the mean while, riſen to the amount of forty guineas each.

A third ſcheme is under contemplation, a proſpectus of which is drawn up for public inſpection, the eſtabliſhment of a BOTANIC GARDEN and LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY, and which is likely to meet with a ſuitable degree of encouragement; a ſketch of which is as follows: The ſociety to conſiſt of an indefinite number of members, each to pay twelve guineas admiſſion, and two guineas *per annum*. Ground is to be purchaſed, incloſed, and planted; ſuitable buildings, ſtoves, and glaſs-houſes, erected, with rooms for the books. A gardener to reſide on the ſpot, to ſuperintend the whole, and explain and anſwer queſtions. Every ſubſcriber to have the privilege of cuttings, ſeeds, and ſpecimens of the different plants, under certain regulations; and to have the liberty of introducing ſtrangers, both ladies and gentlemen, at any time, into the garden, buildings, &c. As a beginning, the proprietors of this work have already purchaſed the Herbarium of the late Profeſſor Foſter, conſiſting of a very valuable collection of plants from many diſtant parts of the globe, and which is lately arrived from the Continent. This is no trifling firſt acquiſition, as a foundation to raiſe a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. The amount of the whole ſums already raiſed, and under contemplation, for theſe three inſtitutions, will not, in all probability, be much leſs than 30,000l.

To conclude this account, it may to ſome appear a ſtriking circumſtance, that, whilſt many inſtitutions, the work of ages, and which owed their beginnings to the bequeſts and donations of different benefactors, and who left permanent funds for the ſupport of their eſtabliſhments, in the town of Liverpool (ſtyled a village in the act paſſed for making it a diſtinct pariſh from Walton, ſo late as the year 1699), we have ſeen a work, begun by a few individuals, encouraged, ſupported, and carried through its different ſtages, and completed, in the ſmall ſpace of a couple of years from its firſt origin.

J. H.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY IX.

NOTHING peculiarly memorable occurred in the ſpace of the three or four ſucceeding years, but the iniquitous and unprecedented deluſion of the South Sea ſcheme; a meaſure deviſed in the deepeſt craft, and proſecuted with moſt conſummate guile. After thouſands had been infatuated, and their circumſtances brought to the brink of ruin by this juggle, it was moſt ſeriouſly taken into conſideration by both houſes of parliament, and though many of the principal members were privy to the tranſactions of the governors, and ſeveral of them deeply implicated in the guilt, yet the inveſtigation was proſecuted with unwearied perſeverance, and the evil was found to have extended its baneful influence to all ranks of the people, and the conſequences likely to reſult from it were ſo portentous, as greatly to ſhake the credit of the nation. The directors, &c. were examined at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, and were, by a bill which was then preſented, declared incapable of filling any office, either in the Bank of England, the Eaſt India Company, or even in their own. The treaſurer, Robert Knight, abſconded the king-

dom; and a ſecret committee of the Commons being appointed declared in their report, "That they had already diſcovered a train of the deepeſt villany and fraud that Hell ever contrived to ruin a nation." The books and papers of Knight, Turner, and Surman, being ſecured, Sir John Lambert, Sir George Caſwell, Sir John Blunt, Sir John Fellows, Sir Robert Chaplain, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Eyles, &c. were taken into cuſtody, and ſeveral of them expelled the houſe, and all the directors of the company were diſpoſſeſſed of the places they held under the crown. An act of parliament was paſſed to confiſcate the eſtates of the directors towards making good the deficiencies of the company. This affording a temporary relief to the ſufferers, meaſures were taken to mitigate the diſtreſſes of the other ſubſcribers, and to re-eſtabliſh the credit of the company. The great abilities of Mr. Walpole were moſt ſtrenuouſly exerted on this occaſion; and both ſides of the houſe apparently laid aſide their prejudices, and, having nothing but the welfare of the nation in view, coaleſced firmly in framing and paſſing ſome reſolutions well calculated to cheer the deſponding hopes of the people, and to eſtabliſh the ſinking credit of the nation on a more permanent foundation. This meaſure at laſt was accompliſhed; and the ſtorm occaſioned by this unparalleled deluſion being allayed, the ferment and diſtreſſes of the people gradually ſubſided, the company was reſtored to a capacity of fulfilling its engagements, and Proſperity once more ſpread her benign rays through the land.

In the beginning of May 1722, the nation was again thrown into a ferment by the information which his Majeſty had received, that a freſh conſpiracy was formed againſt his perſon and government, by ſeveral of his ſubjects who had, in concert with traitors abroad, endeavoured to raiſe a rebellion in favour of the Popiſh Pretender. But, after the moſt mature inveſtigation, nothing poſitive could be made out againſt the noblemen and others who were charged with privity of the deſign, except againſt Layer, who was convicted of having enliſted men for the Pretender's ſervice, and for which he ſuffered death at Tyburn. Atterbury, Biſhop of Rocheſter, being more ſtrongly than the reſt of the noblemen implicated in the conſpiracy, was firſt committed to the Tower on a charge of high treaſon; then a bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him was preſented to the Houſe of Commons; and it was moved, that the biſhop ſhould be deprived of his office and benefice, and baniſhed the kingdom for ever; and, laſtly, he was brought to his trial before the Lords on the ninth day of May 1723. Though the matters laid to his charge were by no means clearly ſubſtantiated, yet the bill which had been ſent up from the Commons was, after an extremely warm debate, paſſed, and the biſhop "baniſhed the realm, and ſubjected to the pains of death in caſe he ſhould return, as were all perſons who ſhould correſpond with him during his exile."

The commotions occaſioned by theſe apprehenſions being a little blown over, his Majeſty's clemency, or, perhaps, to ſpeak more decidedly, his prudence, was manifeſted in admitting the impriſoned noblemen to bail; and his lenity was more particularly exerted in granting a pardon to Lord Bolingbroke, which was forwarded to his lordſhip on the Continent; who having made a proper ſubmiſſion to the king, aſſuring him of his duty, allegiance, and fidelity; a petition was afterwards preſented by Lord Finch, praying that the forfeitures of his eſtates, &c. might be ſuſpended, a bill to that end was preſented and paſſed, and received the royal aſſent.

During this interval, his Majeſty had viſited his German dominions, where his continental alliances engaged all his attention; and, indeed, the multiplicity of his engagements, which had been concluded with an intention of reconciling the jarring intereſts of Europe, but moſt probably more with a view of ſecuring his hereditary domains, were ſuch, that it was with the greateſt difficulty, and ſolely by the exertion of his negotiating abilities, he obtained that end, and prevented a colliſion with ſome of the intereſted ſovereigns on this occaſion. But at his return, he had the happineſs of finding his ſuperior kingdoms in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity, and the attention of his parliament particularly directed to the ſtate of the finances, and to the accumulating debts of the nation, and in the exertion of its beſt endeavours for the welfare of the nation at large.

T. MOT, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

P. 831, col. 2, l. 34, for *fertility* r. *futility*.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

THE following resolutions of the Grand Jury of the county of York were inserted in the True Briton of August 14:

York, March 15, 1800.

"We, the Grand Jury of the county of York, impressed with a conviction, that at this crisis it is the duty of all, not only individually but collectively, to stand forward in the cause of their country, think it becoming, to offer our sentiments to the publick in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is melancholy to observe that corn has risen twice within the last five years, not only to double its usual price, but to double the price that, in the opinion of the Legislature, it ought to bear, since there is a law to allow the importation of wheat from foreign countries, with the trifling duty of 6d. per quarter, whenever it rises above the price of 54s. per quarter.

"Resolved, That although two severe visitations, succeeding each other very rapidly and recently, may seem to account for the present deficiency of corn, yet that a deeper investigation of the subject will bring forth conviction, that even the present scarcity is more truly attributable to a general deficiency of the annual produce of the country, as compared with its consumption, and that, in process of time, the evil is likely to become worse and worse.

"Resolved, That the produce of grain in this country falling short of the consumption must be more strikingly evident, if we attend to the importation of corn in any given number of years last past, and particularly of the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, which, by the report of the committee of waste lands, amounted in value to about eight millions sterling.

"Resolved, That it having been stated by the privy council, so long ago as the year 1790, that the value of corn imported, on an average of eighteen years preceding, was not even one eighth of what it appears to have been since, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, is a proof that we are in a state of increasing demand upon other countries, and that to expect so great a deficiency as has been stated in the foregoing resolution, to be constantly supplied from foreign counties must be delusive, if we consider that it is generally believed that, in a common year, the produce of corn in Europe is very little, if any thing, more than equal to the consumption of its inhabitants, and that in any scarcity recourse must be had to America; and that since the year 1790, it has been proved by experience that America has not, in any one year, furnished much more corn and flour than was sufficient for seven days' consumption of this country.

"Resolved, That this country being in such a state of inability to provide, by its annual produce, grain for the annual consumption of its inhabitants, and having so scanty and precarious a resource in foreign countries, it is become a matter of most imperious necessity to consider of its future amelioration in this important respect.

"Resolved, That it appeared from the report of the committee of waste lands, that there remained in England, in common, waste, and uncultivated, the immense quantity of 7,800,000 acres.

"Resolved, That, without asserting or imagining that all these are convertible into a more productive state, it is evident that, in attention to this mine, lie the only true, permanent, effectual, and wise means of redressing our present, or securing against future wants, and of obviating the necessity of a precarious dependance upon foreign assistance.

"Resolved, That this country, happily possessing within itself the means of its own salvation, it seems a matter of clear, urgent, and necessary policy to call them into effect; and it is hoped that the wisdom of the Legislature will take into its serious consideration the framing of such laws and regulations as may best promote the immediate bringing into the best cultivation all such parts, as may be capable of it, of the great tracts of land that are now lying in the state above referred to.

"Resolved, That it seems a very well-founded opinion, that was given by the persons appointed to examine into and report upon the general state of agriculture in this country, when they almost unanimously and uniformly declared, that the want of a fair and permanent compensation to the proprietors, in lieu of tithes in kind, is one of the greatest obstacles not only to inclosure, but to the due improvement of agriculture.

"Resolved, That, amongst other means which will doubtless occur upon a due investigation of the subject, it will be useful to facilitate inclosure, by lessening its expences, not merely by reducing certain fees that have been talked of, but by moderating the charges of solicitors, commissioners, and public meetings; by removing obstacles between party and party (of which fair and adequate commutation for tithes is a principal); and by giving encouragement to the more spirited management of land, and to agriculture in general that respectability and importance in the scale of the public consideration, that it so pre-eminently deserves. (Signed)

GEO. ARMITAGE, bart. foreman; and the rest of the Grand Jury."

They appear like addresses or remonstrances procured to answer a particular purpose, the inclosure of waste

waſte lands, which has been attempted for two ſucceſſive ſeſſions of parliament, and, after hanging in a ſtate of ſuſpence during the ſeſſion, been uniformly thrown out at the end of it. I have travelled this ſummer in a ſtraight line through the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, and Worceſter, and with pleaſure obſerved the benefit of what I preſume to be temporary incloſures of ſmall portions of waſte grounds at the ſide of the turnpike-roads, fenced in with any dry material of buſhes or bavins, and planted with potatoes, cabbages, beans, and even wheat and oats, not always near a cottage or dwelling. Whether this was by the ſufferance, or free gift, or eaſy rent of lords of the manors, for experiment ſake, I did not enquire; but the publicity of the fact proves it was not encroachment or uſurpation. I have heard it objected, that this would affect the highways. But is it not a better application of ſuch portions of waſte than to leave them open to ſtrays or travelling cattle? Is it not a proof how much better ſuch gradual incloſures operate on the public mind than the moſt ſolemn reſolutions for a *general* incloſure; which, whether made optional or not, cauſes a terrific and oppreſſive idea in its ſound? Pariſhes may have reaſons for a general incloſure within their limits; and they will incline to it as their intereſt guides them. But a Board of Agriculture arrogates too much to themſelves, when they prompt or adopt the reſolutions of grand juries of counties for a general incloſure, or a compenſation for tithes. No ſuch compenſation has yet been deviſed by the wit of man. Corn rents are an unequal equivalent; and the power granted to eccleſiaſtical bodies corporate, or their members or particular incumbents, to ſell their glebe to redeem their land-tax, is the moſt unfair, unconſtitutional argument, and the moſt prejudicial to the Church of England, which it undermines in the face of day. Stories have been propagated in the provincial and other papers, of quantities of wheat and other grain thrown into rivers to produce an artificial famine; or to put away corn hoarded up with that view, till it was fit for no uſe: all which, however, are infamous fabrications: not one of which have been verified, though ſtrictly enquired into by the magiſtrates of the city of London. Should not the Grand Jury, however, join with the Southern counties in the detection and proſecution of foreſtallers and regraters; and learn, from the ſtory of wheat kept back from market till it was only fit for pigs, to inſtitute a ſerious enquiry into the avarice of the Agriculturiſt, who is ſufficiently acquainted with his own intereſt, without waiting to be taught by a *Society of experimental Farmers* the profit and loſs of his trade? Facts, Mr. Urban, are ſtubborn things, and will outweigh the ſpeculations of theoretical writers, who may ſpend a ſucceſſion of fortunes in experiments, and be never the richer or the wiſer. Can there be a doubt that this iſland has within itſelf reſources of maintenance; and that one county can ſupply another, if juſtice, like charity, will begin at home, and an exorbitant profit does not tempt the grower to ſupply his enemy, both in war and peace, in preference to his own countrymen, ſoldiers or ſailors, who are entitled to the firſt preference? A concurrence of report ſhews the rich produce of this year's harveſt to be ample. The farmers in the diſtant counties have exerted themſelves to get in their crops, while thoſe round London have idled away their time, as if on purpoſe to be quoted hereafter as authority for ſhort or bad crops. Surely, when we conſider the pains taken by the chief magiſtrate of the metropolis to detect the ſource of the high price of bread, there muſt be "ſomething rotten in the ſtate of Denmark," ſome hidden fraud, which calls loudly for the interference of parliament to defeat and remedy. May we not hope that, inſtead of ſuffering the powers of the new chartered Company to be checked, they will extend them, to do eſſential ſervice to the poor; and that in no plan of incloſure will they ſuffer *their* rights to be invaded in the preſent or future. All incloſures are too liable to be converted into jobs, not only by the fees for obtaining them, but by the motives which actuate the parties applying for them, who are the rich landholders, who want to lay houſe to houſe and field to field, regardleſs who eats if they are pampered, or who ſtarves if they are fed.—Tenants are rack-rented, from an idea that the advanced price at which they ſell their produce in corn and cattle enables them to bear it, and they in return advance the price of their produce becauſe their rents are raiſed. In this circle of exceſſive profit, thoſe who have

have no ſurplus, but rather a deficiency of money, muſt ſuffer. Buyers rarely combine againſt ſellers, while ſellers individually can inflict the greateſt hardſhip on buyers. It has been ſaid Government do no good by interfering: they cannot ſet a price on a man's property, or compel him to deal out a ſupply when he himſelf feels no want of the money that ſupply is to produce. It has been alſo ſaid, that farmers who have ſtocks of corn are in the place of public granaries. This, however, may admit of a doubt, unleſs ſuch ſtocks are under the ſame controul and appropriation as public granaries. A warm farmer, who holds a large farm, and has money in a country banker's hands, in whom he frequently places more confidence than in the public funds, will be indifferent what becomes of his abundant crop: he will thraſh only for ſeed, not for ready money; and as he has all his reſources within himſelf, he looks no farther. For who is more purſe-proud than a ſubſtantial Engliſh farmer? He folds his arms acroſs, and laughs at the experimentaliſts, whoſe gradual ruin he foreſees; and if the agents of the Board of Agriculture catechize him, he returns them juſt what anſwer he thinks fit. D. H.

The Produce of one Barley-Corn in Three Years.

THE experiment was made by the Rev. William Holyer, rector of Carſhalton, co. Surrey, in the year 1726, who prepared a piece of ground in his garden, and planted one barley-corn.—The firſt year produced 150 ears good ſound grain (beſides ſmall ears not uſed), making 3300 barley-corns; which were rubbed out on a large wainſcot table.—The ſecond year, planted in his garden at four inches apart, the ground prepared as before, the produce half a buſhel and half a peck, all good ſound grain.—The third year, planted in the common fields on Carſhalton downs, at about five inches aſunder, on an Eaſter Monday, by the farmers of the neighbourhood. The miniſter treated them with good ſtrong beer and buttock of beef, the produce being 45 buſhels 2½ pecks, malted the ſame year, and brewed ſix hogſheads of ſtrong beer; which I myſelf have drank part of, and can bring ſeveral to atteſt the truth of it.

This account was communicated to me, Samuel Gillam, by Charles Dale.

Mr. Syperſtein, magiſtrate of Haerlem, ſowed a handful of oats June 21, 1757, and another on the 26th of July. The firſt he cropped thrice, *viz.* July 29, Sept. 8, Nov. 18. The ſecond only twice, *viz.* Sept. 13 and Nov. 18. The winter being very ſevere, only five of the grains remained alive, which in ſpring produced large and full ears of good rye, reaped Aug. 7, 1758.

Mr. Jop. Bern. Vergin produced the ſame effect in 1756, which firſt occurred to a peaſant in Sweden. J. R. V. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE monument of Pinchon, at Writtle, deſcribed in your vol. LXV. p. 890, may be paralleled by one to William Auguſtin and his two wives, 1633, in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, thus deſcribed by Aubrey, Antiq. of Surrey, V. p. 178: "On the South ſide of the South chapel is a large monument adorned with two pilaſters, corniſh, and pediment. Between the pilaſters is a rock, on which ſtands an angel holding a ſickle in his left hand, and pointing with his right to the ſun over his head. Out of the rock iſſue ſeveral ſnakes; and at the bottom is ſome ſtanding corn, ſome looſe, and ſome bound to the rock. All this is between two angels placed lower in a poſture of repoſe; the one holding a prong or fork, the other a rake, and near each a long croſs winged. Under the corn is a winnowing fan. All which various images have the following mottoes under them. In the ſun, *ſol juſticiæ* [Mal. iv. 2]; under the right-hand of the ſtanding angel, *Vos eſtis Dii* [Dei]; on the corniſh on the left-hand, *Agricultura* [1 Cor. iii. 9]; on the rock, *Petra erit* [erat] *Chriſtus* [1 Cor. x. 4]; round the rock, *ſi non moriatur non reviviſcit* [1 Cor. xv. 36]; underneath, a little lower, *Nos ſevit, lavit, fovit, cogit, renovabit*; under the angel with the fork, *meſſores*; near the croſſes, *nemo ſine* cruce beatus; under the angel with the rake, *congregabunt.*"

In the epitaph are alluſions to harveſt and huſbandry. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

WHAT your correſpondent S. p. 817, calls a *torques*, ſeems, by the drawing, to be one of thoſe ornaments ſo frequently found in Ireland, and

and exhibited in Archæologia, vol. II. pl. III.; and Camden's Britannia, vol. III. pl. XXX.; at leaſt it is very diſferent from, and leſs flexible than, the Harlech torques engraved in Camden, vol. II. pl. XVIII. p. 542.

There is nothing peculiar in the ſignet ring, p. 819. It bears the initials of its owner's name, and was uſed like ſimilar ſeals to the preſent moment.

P. 841. Mr. Collinſon's Wiltſhire Collections amounted to very little. I wiſh your correſpondent L. T. had quoted the page of Morant, where a Hiſtory of Suffolk is mentioned.

P. 843. The ſupporters to the arms of England under the head of Richard II. in Sandford, p. 127, are two *angels*; but on his great ſeal, p. 190, there are two lions ſeiant ſupporting his throne.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

IN Biſhop Newton's Memoirs of his own Life, inſerted in your vol. LIII. p. 596, it is ſaid he married to his ſecond wife, 1759, Mrs. Hand, relict of the Rev. Mr. Hand, and a daughter of John Lord Viſcount Liſburne. In the Life preſixed to the 4to edition of the Biſhop's Works we read,

"It was happy for him that ſuch a woman he had in his view. *Elizabeth*, daughter of John Lord Liſburne, by a fine young woman, whom he had married and much injured. She was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Hand, and he had known her from a little child in a white frock."

If this lady was not *Elizabeth*, ſecond daughter of *John*, firſt viſcount Liſburne, who, in Archdale's Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. p. 291, is ſaid to have died unmarried; or if that epithet applies to her ſiſter Letitia, no marriage is ſtated ſo late as 1789; who was ſhe? GENEALOGICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Sept.* 9.

YOU will much oblige me by tranſlating the incloſed inſcription, copied lately from the foot of an elegant antique ſilver double-gilt ſtand of a moſt beautiful Nautilus ſhell. The gentleman has another of them, but that does not appear to be dated, although equally handſome. I cannot, after a moſt diligent ſearch, or application to a ſmall library, find out the town which anſwers the Latin *Liceenſis*; and, if any of your numerous correſpondents will gratify the curioſity of one who has a peculiar ſatisfaction in amuſing himſelf by enquiries of this kind, you will oblige,

Yours, &c. J. C.

D. CATHARINA. WRAGHE.
CVSTOS. XENODOCHII
OPPIDI. LIERENSIS. ME.
RESTAVRARI. ET. AMPLIFICARI. CVRAVIT. ANNO
DOMINI. 1572.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

IN your laſt month's Review of Books very honourable mention is made of Mr. Warren's tranſlation of Burton's *Sacerdos Paræcialis Ruſticus*, 1737; and, from the extract you have made, it ſeems with ſome degree of juſtice. Still I cannot help thinking that the deſcription is trite and vapid; or (perhaps more properly ſpeaking) that the ſpirit of it has evaporated in the tranſlation. Goldſmith, in his "Deſerted Village," and the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, in his poem of "The Church, 1797," have touched the character of the pariſh-prieſt with greater point and energy. The picture drawn by the former is too generally known to quote or to particularize; that of the latter, as "The Church" has never been reviewed in your Magazine, though publiſhed more than three years, and well ſpoken of by the moſt popular critics of the day, it may be uſeful to ſubjoin, as it is ſhort and nervous, and written with that peculiar ſpirit which denotes the hand of a maſter, when he chuſes to exhibit his talents.

After ſpeaking of the too common neglect and inattention which mark the higher orders of the clergy in their paſtoral functions, and reprobating ſuch omiſſion, Mr. S, in ſpirited blank-verſe, breaks out as follows:

"But ſay, does modeſt Worth, unknown, unſeen, [lone,
No where exalt her head? Sure, in ſome
Sequeſter'd ſpot, amid ſurrounding wilds,
The gentle fugitive is found. Ah, mournful truth!
That, far remote and difficult to find,
Retreats fair Virtue to her lone abode.
"In ſome deep vale, perchance, where mortal eye [woods,
Ne'er look'd for human haunt, obſcur'd by
Or waſh'd by ſilent, ſolitary ſtream; [ſpire,
Some calm retreat, where deep the boſom'd
With ſhingles deck'd, 'mid venerable trees,
Exalts its little eminence to Heav'n,
Reſides the ſaint-like miniſter, whoſe breaſt,
Taught in the ſchool of Penury to bear,
Meek and reſign'd, nor lift the murm'ring voice,

Expands

Expands in genial tenderneſs to all.
His the mild charities of friendſhip, love,
Thoſe active virtues which unite the bands
Of human fellowſhip, too oft diſſolv'd
By jarring intereſt and deadly hate.
He knows no enemy, no foe, but Vice,
A general foe to all, whoſe wily ſnare,
Shap'd and adapted to the varying taſte,
Firſt lures its votary, and then betrays.
Him, nor the covert peſtilence that walks
In gloomy darkneſs, nor the Sickneſs pale
Which ſtrikes its victim in the blaze of noon,
Deſtructive, can alarm; though Death's fell ſhafts [flay
Wound in a thouſand hideous ſhapes, and
Unnumber'd multitudes, not leſs he keeps
The conſtant tenor of his uſeful life,
Full well prepar'd to meet his Father God,
Soon as the ſolemn ſummons ſhall arrive;
And when the hour of diſſolution, nigh
By ſudden ſickneſs brought, appears in view,
Calm and reſign'd he 'll wait the ſtroke of Death,
Kiſs the ſtern mandate, and depart in peace."

The remainder of the character of the good paſtor is admirably exhibited in the concluding part of the poem, though your limits will not admit a more copious extract. If I am not miſtaken, both Mr. S. and Mr. W. were members of the ſame ſociety, Trinity college, Oxford, which has produced many literary men of high eſtimation, but too well known to your readers to require enumeration. ORIELENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

YOUR correſpondent S. E. p. 823, ſeems to declaim againſt the non-reſidence of the clergy, like a man who has been accuſtomed to iſſue out arreſts, writs, and executions, till all his feelings are become torpid and inſenſible.

If a gentleman, who has ſpent his patrimony by reſiding ſeven years at the univerſity, happens to obtain a benefice of 60 or 70l. a year, and he finds it abſolutely neceſſary, for the ſake of a bare ſubſiſtence, to engage in a ſchool or the tuition of young gentlemen at a diſtance, would this compaſſionate reformer oblige him to relinquiſh the latter engagements and repair to his vicarage? Alas this benevolent *Qui tam* would ſoon introduce him into an aſſociation with *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*; and he muſt paſs the reſt of his life in a gaol!

I know a gentleman, a man of reputation and learning, with about 43l. 10s. a year in the church, who has devoted his time to ſtudy and the laborious occupation of a ſchoolmaſter. He is now 80 years of age, and on account of the infirmities of fourſcore, is utterly unable to perform his parochial duties; muſt this man be haraſſed with vexatious proſecutions, or be obliged to reſide in his pariſh? He may indeed go thither; but it muſt be *in formâ pauperis*, and he would ſoon find himſelf in a priſon, or, if he ſhould be a little more fortunate, in a garret, or the pariſh work-houſe!

Theſe are ſome of the bleſſed effects of the plan for which your humane and conſcientious diſciplinarian contends.

Such caſes as theſe muſt very frequently occur. In theſe expenſive times, no 50 or 60 pounds a year cannot poſſibly ſupport a clergyman and his family; and it is certain, that almoſt half the livings in the kingdom yield no more than this miſerable income.

A ſmall living, in the 21ſt of Henry VIII. * was, perhaps, a competency, when the clergy were not married; and the value of money was very different from what it is at preſent. Then there might be no great hardſhip in this compulſive ſtatute; but at preſent the rigorous inforcement of it would be fatal to many thouſands of learned and worthy men: and it is an allowed maxim, that *ſummum jus eſt ſumma injuria.*

There is another caſe, which, I think, merits an exemption from the vexatious proſecution of a vile informer. I know, at this time, a worthy man and a moſt excellent ſcholar, who for 20 years has reſided on his living. But being now engaged in a literary work of the utmoſt importance, he has removed to London for the benefit of procuring books, and conſulting libraries, which it was not poſſible for him to do in an obſcure ſituation 200 miles from London. This gentleman, I am informed, is now threatened with a proſecution by one of the merciful *Qui tams*; though, in the mean time, his parochial duty is performed in an unexceptionable manner, by a reſident curate legally allowed. Now, in ſuch caſes as theſe, if proſecutions for non-reſidence are carried on to the utmoſt extent, what muſt be the conſequence to Literature and the Church?

It is not to be imagined, that any gentleman

* Anno 1530. The Papal authority was not aboliſhed in England till the year 1534.

gentleman of learning and abilities will enter into holy orders with these proſpects before him.

This rigid diſciplinarian thinks that the clergy might devote themſelves to ſome trade or manual occupation, with more propriety than reſide at a diſtance from their churches*. I ſuppoſe he would have them turn taylors or ſhoemakers, hang out a barber's pole, or ſell a pot of ale! Were they to have recourſe to ſuch an expedient, he would be one of the firſt to treat them with contempt for their meanneſs; and, in a little time, there would be neither Church nor Literature among us.

Your correſpondent's obſervations on the ſale of advowſons are nothing to the purpoſe: they do not in the leaſt affect the queſtion. Clergymen are not anſwerable for the conduct of laymen, or the patrons of living, who are apt to ſell the advowſons which they purchaſed with their eſtates.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*

SEVERAL of your correſpondents having juſtly complained of the dearneſs of wheat, permit me to ſtate ſome obſervations upon the dearneſs of ſeveral other ſorts of proviſions, for, "Man cannot live by bread alone."

That the great increaſe of taxes is one principal cauſe of the dearneſs of proviſions and almoſt every other article, muſt be allowed; for, if Government call upon the farmer, the tradeſman, &c. for aid to proſecute the war, they will of neceſſity raiſe the price of the different articles they deal in; and, the additional burthen falling upon the conſumer, conſequently the middle and lower claſſes of people are the principal ſufferers. Another cauſe, Mr. Urban, of the great increaſe in the neceſſaries of life, in my opinion, is the great increaſe of INCLOSURES; they certainly tend to the reduction of ſmall farms; conſequently, enable gentlemen of property to conduct their own farms*, and by that means ſtore the grain, and bring the ſame to market *as they pleaſe*; on the other hand, the ſmall farmer is obliged to bring his grain *early* to market, to enable him to pay his rent, ſervants, &c. I underſtand, in the acts for incloſures, the commiſſioners are directed to ſet out a piece of land in lieu of common. This is another great objection to incloſures; for, in my opinion, it is impoſſible to give the poor cottagers a compenſation in lieu of their ineſtimable right of common, which enables them to feed cows, pigs, &c. the want of which muſt increaſe the price of cheeſe, butter, pork, &c. neceſſary articles in life. Another objection, I believe, can be properly ſtated againſt incloſures; they enable the noblemen and gentlemen with more eaſe to convert the land contiguous to their manſions into pleaſure-grounds (a tax upon which, as once ſuggeſted in parliament, would ſurely be very eligible). In ſhort, I do not ſee any advantage derived from incloſures, but the appointment of a certain quantity of land to the rector in lieu of tithes. The large quantity of waſte land in this country might, I preſume, be eaſily parceled out and converted into tillage, without having recourſe to the method of incloſures, and the extinction of antient privileges belonging to the humble Britiſh peaſant. MENTOR.

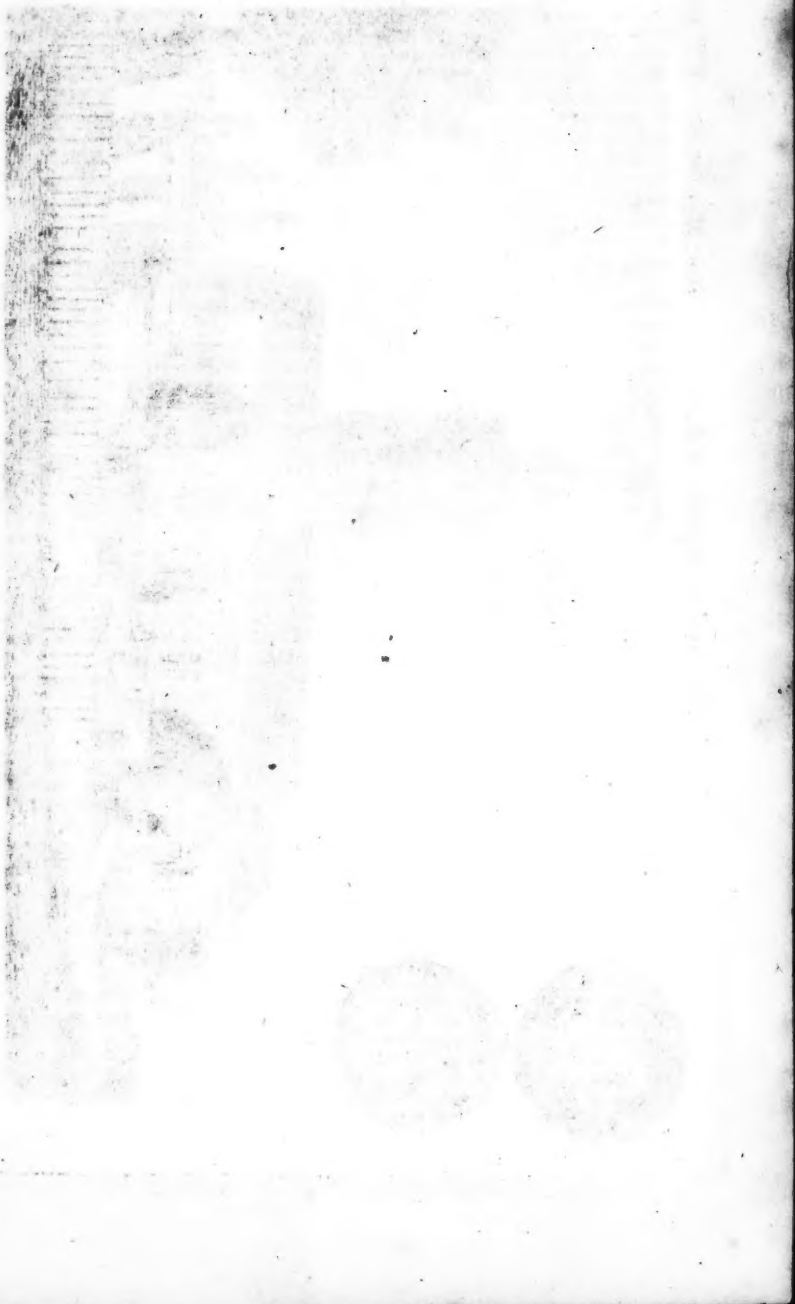
Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 9.*

THE diſtinction, p. 622, with reſpect to adding or omitting the word *of* after the title of an Earl, is ſo well and ſo generally underſtood, that no one, in the leaſt acquainted with the world, ever makes the miſtake. What is meant by "*the title of a peer is always ſuppoſed to indicate his place of reſidence,*" I do not well know. There are innumerable inſtances to the contrary. There is one inſtance where the title is purely ideal: when Mr. Herbert was made a peer, he deſired to be called Lord Portcheſter, from the caſtle of that name in Hants, but it belonged to a gentleman who did not like that another ſhould take his title from *his* eſtate. So fond, however, was Mr. H. of the ſound of that name,

* By the 75th canon, the clergy are forbidden to give themſelves to any baſe or ſervile labour; and, by 2 Henry VIII. c. 13, it is enacted, that no ſpiritual perſons ſhall take lands to farm, upon pain of forfeiting 10l. for every month he occupies them (excepting the temporalities of biſhoprick, during the vacation), nor buy and ſell in the way of merchandize, upon pain of forfeiting the treble value, and the bargain to be void." Gray's Syſtem of Eccleſ. Law, p. 58.

* A nobleman and gentleman of 800l. a year, not 70 miles from London, have, to my knowledge, lately farmed their own lands.

that



MITCHAM SURREY.S.E. *Gent. Mag. Oct. 1800. Pl. III. p. 945.*

that he had his patent made out *Porchester*, leaving out the *t*. I believe there is no such place as *Porchester* to be found. Did Mr. Wedderburn reside at Loughborough, or Lord Clive at Plassey, &c. &c. &c.?

Would all the Clergy take such pains in keeping their registers as your worthy correspondent (p. 616) does, greatly indeed would the publick be obliged to them. That he is not the only one, I know. That his excellent advice may be followed by many more, I most sincerely wish. When the great advantage is set against the little trouble attending it, one would hope it only wants to be made known to become general. A. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

AS you have honoured some former attempts of mine to illustrate the "Environs" of Mr. Lysons, by inserting them in your valuable Miscellany, I send you a drawing of MITCHAM CHURCH, in Surrey *(Pl. III.)*; and have nothing to add to the accurate description of Mr. Lysons, but that, in August, 1799, when this view was taken, a gallery was building on the North side of the church. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Aug.* 30.

YOUR excellent Miscellany has been the medium through which many an important and curious discovery has been announced to the literary world. Not a few pages have been devoted to antiquarian researches; and under this head, many ingenious remarks and illustrations of our antient coinage have appeared. I am sure you will, with particular pleasure, allot one of your pages to a communication I shall make on a numismatic subject, that will prove highly interesting to such of your readers as are collectors. It is well known, from our old chronicles and the proclamation given in Rymer, vol. V. p. 409, that Edward III. in 1344, coined three sorts of gold money, *viz.* "one with two leopards, to be current for six solds, and the weight of two small florins of Florence; the half of it with one leopard at 9 solds, and the quarter-part with an healme, of eighteen deniers," (which coins are usually denominated the florin, half-florin, and quarter florin.) But the weight of these pieces not bearing a proportionate value to the sum they were made current for, much dissatisfaction ensued; they were generally disliked and refused, insomuch that, after a short-lived and forced currency of scarcely six months, a second gold coinage, consisting of the noble and its parts, was issued; and the former objectionable money ordered to be brought in and melted down. It is reasonable to imagine such a requisition was readily obeyed; indeed the event sufficiently proves this to have been the case, for the only piece hitherto known to have escaped the crucible is a *quarter florin*, in the valuable collection of coins bequathed by the late Dr. Hunter to the University of Glasgow.

Of the florin and half florin no specimen has appeared; but the writer of this has had the singular good fortune to obtain a very finely preserved *half florin*, an accurate drawing of which accompanies this, for the gratification of coin collectors. On the obverse is a leopard crowned, from whose neck is suspended a surcoat or mantle charged with the arms of England (as borne by Edward III.), which flies over his back in a style of elegance superior to the designs usually found on the coins of that period. Legend, EDWAR. D. GRA. REX. ANGL. ET FRANC. DNS. HIB.; reverse, a cross inclosed within an ornament formed of four semicircles, and, in each of the void spaces at the joining of the semi-circles, a lion passant gardant: legend, DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME. The weight of this piece is exactly double that of the quarter florin, namely 54 grains. Thus, Mr. Urban, another *hiatus* in the series of English coins is filled up; and let us hope that a florin may yet occur, as the want of that piece will now be more regretted than before the discovery of the half-florin. THOS. SHARP.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

—— "Unus ut alter
Assuitur pannus;" HOR. de Art. Poet.

I HAVE often wished that we had a lexicon, by some able hand, like the dictionary of quotations, to explain our most popular English phrases. Such a work might be, both an authority, and a guide, to the beauties of the language. And it is, I fear, owing to the want of this useful *vade-mecum*, that many ingenious scholars, are reduced to great extremities in conversation; and not unfrequently appear to disadvantage.

What opinion would a polished circle

cle form, of the ſimplicity of a man, who ſhould aſk what was meant by a "*batch of Peers?*" They would naturally enquire where he had paſſed his life. And yet I find no difficulty in conceiving, that a well-informed perſon might innocently put the queſtion.

Again, if, when the ſpeaker obſerved, that Mr. A. was *a great creature*; and that Lord B. had *a good heart*; the tyro ſhould ſeem ignorant, that the firſt phraſe implied the poſſeſſion of ſplendid intellectual attainments; and the ſecond of every moral* virtue; he would be regarded as woefully unlearned in the ſchool of faſhion. Such modes of ſpeech then, have evidently a tendency to create confuſion in the minds of hearers, who are not well verſed in the faſhionable ſenſes annexed to words. The ox that won the prize at Smithfield laſt winter, a learner might ſay, was truly a great creature; but yet, I preſume, not ſuch a great creature as is here meant. And, with reſpect to the phraſe a "good heart," it is equally objectionable. It places virtue on a wrong foundation; making it a buſineſs of feeling rather than of principle.

Theſe men of good hearts, have ſometimes, I fear, but very bad breaſts to hold them. It is no unuſual thing, we learn, for a man of good heart, to ſeduce the wife of his moſt intimate friend; and afterwards to fight the huſband. And all this, as I underſtand the vocabulary of honour, without in the leaſt impugning the goodneſs of his heart.

On this account, ſir, I have been anxious for a Dictionary that ſhould define theſe modern terms of art. The man that ſhould deſcend to ſuch a combat, would have a ſpacious field for his career. And, as the undertaking would be of general utility, the patronage, no doubt, would be general alſo. The author might introduce ſelect phraſes into his preface; and, by the manner in which he uſed them, explain their meaning more happily than by any ſtudied definitions. Should it be objected, that ſuch early prodigality *might* exhauſt the mine, from which the metal ſhould be drawn; I reply, that an handſome margin, and an ingenious bookſeller, are always at hand, to ſupply deficiencies. To imitate the learning, the originality, or the Attic ſalt, with which the author would probably addreſs the public, on ſuch an occaſion, were a vain attempt. But, having *turned the thing over in my own mind*, I will, *chalk out*, what I conceive to be a faint reſemblance of his manner.

To the public.—Permit me to lay before you a work, which I entitle "Apollo's Pocket-book; or Quotation made eaſy." It is an humble imitation, of a late celebrated performance, called, "The Dictionary of Quotations." The principal difference between that compilation, and mine, is this, the dictionary treats of deep matters in a learned language, whilſt the Pocket-book aſpires no higher than the vulgar tongue. I am conſcious, that the work I now preſent, has many blemiſhes; but they are blemiſhes ariſing from inability, not from inattention. I therefore rely upon the public to excuſe them. Indeed, when I contemplate the number, and malignity, and weight of thoſe warriors denominated critics, I cannot, in the ſtrong language of faſhion, but *ſee fear*. Theſe monſters are truly the "fat bulls of Baſhan," ſo formidable to our trade of old. Notwithſtanding, great as is the danger, if my readers will ſupport me, I may yet, *make a good fight of it*. But if not, there is alas! I fear, nothing for it, but,—"*to cut, and run.*"

Having thus given a ſpecimen of the author's ſtyle in the preface; we will next, produce ſome extracts, from what we may ſuppoſe to be the body of the work. In general, the author confines himſelf to ſimple definition: but where this cannot be done ſucceſsfully, he is more diffuſive. Under the letter H. we have the following curious article The other examples are taken indiſcriminately.

HOXE, HOAX, or GOAXE.—A word much in vogue in political circles. It ſignifies to make any perſon the object of ridicule by a ſpecies of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. Huntſmen uſe it, when they throw their hounds into cover, to encourage them to face the thorns.

A RAFF, (from *Riff, Raff, Refuſe*).—A word of contempt. In the world at large, it ſignifies a low, or vile perſon. In the univerſities it is uſed, amongſt juniors

* We uſe the expreſſion, a generous heart with great propriety; becauſe the warm glow of generoſity, for the moſt part, iſſues from the heart. But the colder duties of morality either do, or ought to proceed, from the head.

niors, by a catachreſis, for any perſon not entitled to a gown. Thus they ſay "*lots of raffs*;" *i. e.* numbers of ungowned townſmen.

To CULMENIZE.—To travel on the outſide of the ſtage coach. This is a verb of great force, and happy invention. It is now uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the univerſities, as *riding raff*, was formerly. I have not been able to trace its origin: but believe Oxford has the beſt claim; at leaſt, I received the firſt notice of the word, from the communication of a learned member of that univerſity, to whom I make this public acknowledgement.

To JOBE.—} There is a cloſe affinity
To BADGER. } between theſe terms. I have therefore joined them by a bracket. They ſignify to rate, or cenſure, with harſhneſs. It is to be obſerved, however, that badger, in an academical ſenſe, conveys the ſtronger meaning. It implies anger, with ſomething of brutality annexed.

SPRUNG.—Intoxicated in a ſlight degree.

Many verbs, our author obſerves, form their inflexions irregularly, and cannot therefore be included within preciſe rules. Such, for inſtance, are —*Fag*, *Bungy*, to employ ſervilely; or to ſubmit to ſuch employment. *Lick*, *Leather*, *Whack*, to beat, or cudgel ſoundly. *Bamboozle*, to dupe with whining, forms its preterite by *Cajole*. *Hum*, *Humbug*, to miſlead with pleaſantry, is regularly conjugated. Not ſo, *Cheat*, *Chouſe*, *Ninny*. The author however, candidly expreſſes a doubt, with reſpect to the legitimacy of this laſt participle perfect, *paſſive*.

We are indebted to the Iriſh, it ſeems, for many of our more humorous phraſes. This I conceive to be very poſſible. There is an elaſticity, and drollery of expreſſion, about that people, added to a native turn for fun, nearly bordering upon wit. "Whack*," is an Iriſh verb; whence, I ſuppoſe ariſes the popular ſong of "*Paddy Whack*." To *Bother* is alſo an Iriſh verb; and the parent of *Botheration*.

* More accurately Thwack.—Perhaps this word is of Northern origin; anything in the Iriſh application of it to the contrary, notwithſtanding. The clutter of conſonants, and the harſhneſs of the ſound, ſhould ſeem to indicate as much. At any rate, it is of reſpectable antiquity. Shakſpeare makes the ſervant of Aufidius ſay, "Why, here's he that was wont to thwack our general, Caius Marcius." Corol. act 4. ſcene 5.

But here a queſtion preſents itſelf. Were verbs, or nouns the firſt words? For my own ſhare I dare not decide the point. A mathematician, deep in calculation, if he were diſtracted by the cries of Molly Milk-woman, in the critical moment of a ſolution, would naturally exclaim—Pſhaw! how ſhe bothers me! whilſt on the other hand, a ſtudent more petulant, or more ſparing of his words, would eagerly ejaculate—"botheration!"

As for money, our author obſerves that it is ſcarcely poſſible to enumerate the various names by which it is expreſſed.

1. To *αγαθον*, from its general utility in the affairs of human life.

2. The *Corks*, either from its tendency to exhilarate, or from the manner in which ſome bottle it up.

3. The *Duſt* from the facility with which it is diſſipated.

4. The *Mammon*, from its pernicious influence on the human heart.

He next explains the vulgar phraſe, "*to ſhew the lions*;" in which, we think, he makes a juſt, and happy diſtinction.

"*To ſhew the Lions.*"—To exhibit rare ſights in art, or nature. When this is done by men acting *officially*, they are ſaid, "*to bleed you.*" When by friends, above taking money, yet zealous for the honour of the place, they are ſaid "*to cram you.*" A new ſenſe has been affixed to this phraſe in the univerſities. *There* lions are thoſe ſtrangers that viſit the colleges, and make ſome ſtay with the collegians, eating and drinking without mercy. We have not yet been able to aſcertain in what light an Oxonian coming to ſee a brother Cantab at college would be regarded; or whether there is any amicable underſtanding between the univerſities on this ſubject. We conjecture, however, that he would be concluded under the deſcription of "An Oxford Lion."

With relation to the words Old Put, Old Hunter, Old Cogger, Old Fogey, Twaddle, Natty; to Kick (the verb) for to reſiſt fooliſhly; Kick, (the ſubſtantive) for perfect, or finiſhed; as, "*all the Kick*;" Nudge, with its correlative, Fudge, &c. &c. they are below criticiſm. The author touches them but ſlightly. Nay! there are even ſome words, for the inferior, though not leſs neceſſary offices of Nature current in our ſchools, which he wholly omits.

He gives an ingenious, and, in our opinion, novel etymology, of the word

word "*Bore*," ſo faſhionable of late. The author traces it as high as the days of our immortal bard. He takes the word from Buckingham, in the tragedy of Henry the Eighth, and places it in the mouth of the editor, of "The Dictionary of Quotations."

—— "At this inſtant
He bores me with ſome trick."
Act. 1. ſc. 1.

I have nothing further to add, but that to the tail of the volume, conformable with the modern practice, are annexed certain teſtimonies of the learned.

The Gentleman's Magazine ſays,

"We have peruſed, with much ſatisfaction, the little work now before us. The author's intentions appear to be, to bring into diſrepute affectation, and to enlarge the boundaries of uſeful knowledge. We wiſh him ſucceſs. But we ſhould have been better pleaſed, had he been more methodical in his claſſifications; and more profound in his antiquarian reſearches." (Mag. for June 1800.)

One literary journal of great celebrity ſpeaks thus:

"Apollo's Pocket-book; or, Quotation made eaſy, 8vo. pp. 223, 5s. boards. ——, 1800. In conſequence of the late fungous growth of publications, we have been hitherto prevented from paying our cuſtomary attention to the above volume. The title page ſufficiently explains the object of the author. With reſpect to the matter of the work, we think that the author's intentions in undertaking it were good; and that, in many inſtances, he has been enabled to execute his intentions. It were to be wiſhed however, that he had not ſlurred over ſo haſtily, the article that treats of modern "goodeſs of heart:" becauſe we wiſh to ſee immorality, under whatever ſpecious titles it may be decorated, expoſed to ridicule. As to the title of the work, we muſt inform the public, that although it wears the garb of novelty, yet it is *not* new. The author borrowed his idea from a recent Anglo-Latin compilation, called "The Dictionary of Quotations;" and that author borrowed his, from a more antient performance, now out of print, intituled, "Grown Gentlemen learnt to dance." (M. R. July 1800.)

Another thus:

"We confeſs that we are pleaſed with the preſent work; ſo far as we can develope the author's meaning. The deſign of elucidating many of our moſt popular phraſes, and of reſcuing them from obſcurity on one hand, and licentious idioms on the other, deſerves our hearty commendations, and the public patronage. We think indeed, that the author has been too ſevere, and ſomewhat tautological under the articles "Goodneſs of Heart," and "Great Creature." We are not certain alſo, whether ſome covert attack upon the higher claſſes of ſociety may not here be intended. With this exception, the volume has our paſs." (E. C.)

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnſtaple, Sept.* 1.

HAVING, ſorely againſt my own good liking, been a pretty conſiderable traveller in this kingdom, I have, perhaps, read as many monumental inſcriptions as moſt perſons not profeſſed Antiquaries; and wherever I found them worth notice I tranſcribed them. Perhaps theſe which follow may be worth inſertion.

JOHN JAMES BRAYFIELD.

In the church-yard of St. Leonard's, Hythe, Kent:

"To the memory of
HENRY HARDING,
who died the 27th of May, 1794, aged 21:
and of
WILLIAM HARDING, his brother, aged 35,
who died on the 20th of June following.
They were both of the pariſh of Landkey,
in the county of Devon;
and
were, at the time of their death, ſoldiers
in the North Devon militia,
encamped near this town.

Whoe'er thou art, by ſolemn fancy led,
That wander'ſt o'er theſe manſions of the dead,
Here pauſe awhile, and let this ſtone relate,
In humble ſtrain, two brothers' kindred fate.
To arms alike they flew, by glory ſpurr'd,
Soon as their king and country gave the word.
They camp'd, they march'd, they halted—[noon,
Braving the damps of night and heats of
ah! too ſoon.
No more the ſhrill reveille ſhall convey
To their cold breathleſs frame the dawn of day;
No more at ev'ning's gun the drum ſhall [beat
To them the tidings of the ſun's retreat.
To them, far diſtant from their native fields,
Some hallow'd earth this ſanctuary yields:
This tomb contains their duſt; ſtill lives their name, [ſame."
And riſes in their comrades' hearts to honeſt

In the church-yard of Horſham, Suſſex:

"In memory of
JOHN BUTT,
private in the South Middleſex
regiment

regiment of militia,
commanded by Colonel John Morrison,
who died the 13th of April, 1798,
aged 21 years.
Also, in memory of
NATHANIEL WAINWRIGHT,
a private, who died the 18th of May, 1798,
aged 42 years.
And also, of JAMES NEAVES,
a private, died the 19th of May, 1798,
aged 43 years.
Britannia's danger these her sons call'd forth,
Her island to defend from an ambitious foe; [worth,
But, ere their actions well could prove their
Death, unrelenting, struck his fatal blow.
They here an earnest of their loyalty have giv'n; [heav'n."
Angels reward them with eternal bliss in

In the church-yard of Barnstaple, Devon. (Written by Capt. Grose).

"To the memory of
their fellow-soldier,
ROBERT *——,
who died March 18th, 1762,
aged 29.
This stone was erected by the voluntary contributions of the private men of the Kingston company of the first battalion of the Surrey militia.
No more to see his Surrey's native skies,
No more to bless a longing parent's eyes,
To this strange earth with warlike rites we trust
The shrouded relicks of a comrade's dust.
Nor shall his ashes unregarded lie,
Without the kind remembrance of a sigh;
For him shall gush the friendly drop sincere;
A soldier's grave demands the friendly tear.
What tho' no flatt'ring titles grace his tomb,
No sculptur'd marble speaks his timeless doom;
Yet shall our love and artless grief be shown
In these few lines on this recording stone."

On the West side of Barnstaple church. (Written by W. H. Reid.)

JOHN HOPKINS, esq.
late a major on the
Bombay establishment,
in the service of the
Hon. East India Company,
died Oct. 28th, 1799,
aged 62 years.
If e'er lost worth could claim a sigh sincere,
Stay, passenger, and pay that tribute here.
Tho' no proud trophies on his shield have blaz'd,
A modest name on India's plains he rais'd.
In friendship steady, uniformly just,
A soldier's honour still attends his dust;
While grateful memory his loss supplies,
And stamps this truth—the good man never dies."

* The grave-stone is here broken and defaced.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

I WAS very much gratified when I first cast my eye upon the list of royal supporters given by your correspondent G. p. 843, as it was a subject which had lately engaged my attention, and respecting which I wanted information. But upon farther examination, and comparison with such authorities as were at hand, I find considerable reason to doubt the accuracy of the book referred to. For instance, no mention is made of the griffin and greyhound as the supporters of any of our kings; which were lately to be seen, exceedingly well carved in stone, supporting the royal arms over the East gate at Lynn, recently demolished; and were evidently borne by Henry VI. or VII. (most probably the latter), as appears by their frequent occurrence in the chapel of King's college, Cambridge. The supporters of Henry VIII. are stated by your correspondent to have been a lion and greyhound; whereas it appears from Snelling's English Medals, plate III. that Henry VIII. bore a lion and griffin (or dragon). The same difference exists between his statement and Snelling's 6th plate respecting the supporters of Elizabeth.

Other instances might probably be adduced; but as these altogether prevent me from placing any confidence in the list already given, I hope your correspondent will excuse the observations I have made upon it. Believe me, Mr. Urban, they are not brought forward from any fondness for controversy, but in order to ascertain the truth of matters of fact, respecting which many of your learned correspondents are doubtless able, and, I trust, will be induced, to afford satisfactory information, either by giving a more correct list themselves, or by reference to a less questionable authority than the antient book at Lichfield.

Qu. Is there any reason to suppose that different supporters were ever borne by the same sovereign at different periods of his reign?—And what is the reason of those large perforations which are seen in the first quarter (if I recollect right) of almost all the beautiful coats of arms in King's chapel? S. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

IN Mr. Monk's Agricultural Report for the county of Leicester, I find the following character of the worthy priest whom you have noticed in p. 804.

"At

"At Hinckley I met with Mr. Norton, who has paid great attention to Agriculture, and is very much reſpected by the firſt people in the farming line. In 1777 he reſided in Flanders; at which time he wrote an eſſay upon the great utility of oxen, in preference to horſes, for the farmers uſe; for which a very handſome gold medal was adjudged him, and likewiſe a large ſilver medal for ſome other eſſay on agriculture. He calculates that there are, upon an average, in this county, 150 horſes (reckoning every kind) kept in each pariſh, and that the keep *per ann.* per horſe is from 12 to 15l. 150 horſes in each pariſh, and 200 pariſhes, amounts to 30,000 horſes; value the keep at 12l. *per* horſe, it is 360,000l.; but if valued at 15l. *per* horſe, which, I believe, (conſidering how very expenſively they are kept), is neareſt the truth, it amounts to the enormous ſum of 450,000l. *per annum.*

"I endeavoured to perſuade Mr. Norton to tranſlate his eſſay, and adapt it to the uſe of this country, for the benefit of ſociety; and, I am happy to find, by a letter I received from him ſince, that he intends taking my advice. The following is an extract from his letter: 'The expence of keeping a horſe *per* year, is from 12 to 15. Oxen, though very little uſed in this county, are very capable of performing all the different ſorts of work in agriculture; two oxen may be kept at leſs expence than one horſe. I propoſe publiſhing a treatiſe on the comparative uſe of oxen and horſes for the farmer's uſe, in which I ſhall treat of the nature of each ſpecies of thoſe animals in general; of the reſpective quality and value of their food; alſo the nature and quantity of their dung for the improvement of land; of their reſpective agility, ſtrength, and capacity to labour; of the reſpective management or treatment each ſpecies ought to have; of the price or value of each, when come to perfection; of the advantage it would be to the proprietor in particular, to make uſe of oxen for the cultivation of land (at leaſt to a certain degree), as well as the benefit it would be to the nation in general. I propoſe to publiſh it by ſubſcription, at 3s. each, as ſoon as I have a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers to pay the expences.'

"It appears to me that this will be a work of great utility; and I have no doubt, but the Board of Agriculture will do every thing in their power to aſſiſt in bringing it forward; and I hope Mr. Norton will experience the ſame kind attention to his publication from my brother farmers, as, I am happy to ſay, I have received from them."

Has this pamphlet, Mr. Urban, ever been publiſhed, or is it likely to ſee the light? AN EXPERIMENTALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

THE following account of ſome of the editions of Sylveſter's Du Bartas may not be unacceptable to your correſpondent, who has made enquiries after them in p. 710.

The earlieſt edition which I have ſeen, is in 4to. and printed by Humfrey Lownes, in the year 1605. It has an engraved title page with this inſcription: "Bartas his devine Weekes and Workes tranſlated, and dedicated to the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie, by Joſuah Sylveſter." It has neither the Corona Dedicatoria, nor the portrait of Du Bartas laureated. It contains all the ſeven days of the firſt week, but only the firſt and ſecond days of the ſecond week; after which, follow "Fragments, and other ſmall Workes of Bartas, with other Tranſlations." Theſe conſiſt of "The Fathers:" "Jonas" (which, I believe, is not to be found in any ſubſequent edition), "Urania:—Triumph of Faith—Miracle of Peace—Paradox againſt Liberty—and the Quadrains of Pibrac, with an index of the hardeſt words."

It ſhould ſeem from the following dedication, that the Triumph of Faith had been before publiſhed. "The Triumph of Faith *formerlie* dedicated, and now *againe*, for ever conſecrated to the gratefull memorie of my never-ſufficiently-honoured deere uncle, William Plumbe (late) of Fulham, eſq. deceaſed: firſt kinde foſterer of our tender muſes." Subjoined to this volume are "Poſthumous Bartas," dated 1606, containing "The Vocation—The Fathers—The Lawe—The Captaines—The Tropheis—and The Magnificence."

The next edition with which I am acquainted is alſo in 4to, printed by H. Lownes in 1611. The engraved title page, which in deſign is ſimilar to that prefixed to the above-mentioned edition, announces the work to be "now thirdly corrected and augmented." The additions to this impreſſion conſiſt of the Corona Dedicatoria, the laureated head of Du Bartas, The Schiſme, The Decaye, and immediately ſubſequent to the Paradox againſt Liberty, are ſome lines thus intituled: "Of the Worke, Author, and Tranſlator." It concludes with "The Hiſtorie of Judith,

Judith, Engliſhed by Thomas Hudſon," with an index.

The 4to edition of 1613 I have not ſeen.

The firſt folio which has reached my hands is alſo printed by Lownes, and is dated 1621. The title page is inſcribed as follows: "Du Bartas his divine Weekes and Workes, with a compleate Collection of all the other moſt delightfull Workes tranſlated and written by that famous Philomuſus, Joſuah Sylveſter, Gent." Wood is miſtaken, when he informs us that it is adorned with the head of Sylveſter. The only portrait in the book is that of Du Bartas, which is an exact copy from the engraving in the 4to editions.

The additional poems in this volume conſiſt of ſome Elegiac Stanzas to the Memory of Sylveſter, that bear the ſignature of J. Vicars—Little Bartas, or Briefe Meditations on the Power, Providence, Greatneſs and Goodneſs of God in the Creation of the World for Man; of Man for himſelf—The Map of Man—The Maiden's Bluſh, or Joſeph—Panaretus—Job Triumphant—Bethulia's Reſcue—A Hymne of Almes—Memorials of Mortality—St. Lewis the King—The Tropheis of Henry the Great—The Battaile of Yury—All is not Gold that gliſters—New Jeruſalem—Selfe-Civil-War—A Cup of Conſolation in Chriſtian Conflict—Tobacco battered—Lacrymæ Lacrymarum—An Elegie upon Sir William Sidney's Death—Honour's Farewell—An Elegie upon the Death of Dr. Hil's wife—A brieſe Catechiſme—Spectacles—Mottoes—The Woodman's Brare—A Preparation to the Reſurrection—A Table of the Myſterie of Myſteries.

Another folio was publiſhed in 1633, and another appeared in the year 1641, printed by Robert Young. This, I am inclined to think, is the moſt complete, and the laſt edition that has paſſed the preſs. Beſides all the poems which we have already enumerated, it includes ſome poſthumous works of our author under this title: "Poſthumi, or Sylveſter's Remains: contayning divers Sonnets, Epiſtles, Elegies, Epitaphs, Epigrams, and other delightfull deviſes, revived out of the aſhes of that ſilver-tongued Tranſlatour and divine Poet-laureat, Maſter Joſuah Sylveſter, never, till now, imprinted."

Theſe are all the editions of which I have any knowledge; and though in my opinion it is probable that there may be ſome others, which I have not noticed, antecedent to the year 1641; I have ſtrong reaſons for ſuppoſing that not one has been publiſhed ſubſequent to that period. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

IT were much to be wiſhed that Mr. Hayley would for once condeſcend to become an editor, and give to the world a complete edition of the Works of the late amiable Mr. Cowper. The purſuits of this great poet were in many reſpects ſo ſimilar to his own, their taſte ſo congenial, and their affection for each other ſo lively and ſincere, that I am perſuaded Mr. Hayley would experience a ſweet, though melancholy, pleaſure in becoming the biographer of his friend, in pourtraying the riches of his mind and the virtues of his heart; and in deſcribing all the ſtages of his journey through the checquered ſcenes of life. At the ſame time, he would be raiſing the nobleſt monument that can be erected to the memory of departed genius. It is owing to a want of ſuch exertions that we muſt deplore with unceaſing regret the ſcanty information that has deſcended to us reſpecting ſome of the moſt illuſtrious characters which have adorned our nation; a regret which Mr. Hayley himſelf muſt have felt moſt keenly while he was engaged in writing the life of our Britiſh Homer.

The writings of Cowper are of ſo varied a caſt, that readers of every deſcription muſt find paſſages in them adapted to their different taſtes. When he copies nature, it is done with the hand of a maſter; when he wanders into the regions of fancy, he preſents us with a wreath of the pureſt and moſt delicate flowers. When he touches upon ſubjects of graver and more ſtately argument, when he enforces the principles of morality, or expatiates upon the ſaving truths of the Goſpel, we admire the ſublimity of his conceptions, his originality, energy of expreſſion, and dignity of language. In expoſing the vices of the world, he diſplays all the ſeverity of honeſt ſatire, and he aims the lighter darts of ridicule and wit with wonderful ſkill and ſucceſs at the follies of mankind. He is alternately ſerious and lively, lofty and familiar, but he never once loſes ſight of the character of a moral poet. Thus diverſified as his pages are, they muſt of neceſſity obtain univerſal admiration.

The

The two volumes published by Cowper himself, the translation of Milton's Italian and Latin poems (which has long ago been ready for the press); some lesser pieces which have been circulated in manuscript, and any posthumous works which may have been discovered amongst the author's papers, together with an account of his life, written, as it most assuredly would be, if Mr. Hayley undertook it, *con spiritu & con amore*; these collected would form three octavo volumes, and be a most acceptable present to the Literary World. Nothing but the expensiveness of the work has prevented the translation of Homer from being more generally known: were it re-published in an octavo form, and at a moderate price, it would be found in the hands of almost every one. The value of such a publication would, in my opinion, be much enhanced, if it contained a good engraving of the poet; for, though I most cordially* reprobate the prevailing folly of *embellishing* (as it is called) the generality of works that are published with paltry designs, which are a disgrace to the painter, an insult to the author whom they are meant to illustrate, and a severe injury to the cause of learning, by rendering many books unattainable to persons of moderate incomes; yet it is surely no small gratification, after perusing the writings of a philosopher, a statesman, or a poet, to examine the lineaments and expression of his countenance, and to be able to say,

"Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat!"

These observations, if they happen to meet the eye of Mr. Hayley, will not, I trust, appear destitute of importance. I sincerely hope, for the sake of the publick, that he will not merely acknowledge the truth of them, but be impressed with the same spirit which Horace seems to have felt when he addressed his friend Lollius.

"Non ego te meis
Chartis inornatum silebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impunè, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones."

For, though the fame of Cowper will be as immortal as his verse, yet of his life we shall know nothing; with his manners and habits we shall be totally unacquainted; unless some friendly hand will draw aside the veil, and present us with a faithful portrait of the bard in his hours of retirement, amidst the peaceful enjoyments of domestic life. Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 25.

IF I mistake not, I called upon the Surveyor-general of the Board of Works for an explanation relative to the illiberal treatment which I received in St. Stephen's chapel, and not on a Mr. Smith, an artist of whom till this moment I never heard; and I have only to remark, that he is mistaken when he avers, that he alone was permitted to draw from St. Stephen's chapel. Many others, I have been informed, were honoured in the like way; and it is not at all improbable that, among those favoured artists, one might be an alien. I should never have asserted such a fact, had not the very man who refused me admittance positively told me, a foreigner was at that time actually engaged in taking drawings in the chapel. However, I am exceedingly glad that I have given Mr. S. an opportunity of advising the publick of his intended publications†; a publick who will be the best judges whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Wyatt was the proper person who should on this occasion have answered the "demand" of

JOHN CARTER.

* This censure certainly cannot be supposed to include such splendid monuments of national taste as Boydell's Shakspeare and Macklin's Bible.

† The other artists, no doubt, will soon inform us, in the daily prints, of their publications also.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS. *Feb.* 27.

THE counsel having finished their pleading in an appeal from the court of King's Bench, Knight *versus* Hasley, it was ordered, that the farther hearing be postponed to the 2d of May.

Lord *Darnley* continued to be of opinion, that the state of the bread-corn did not justify the alarm occasioned by the report of the House of Commons. His Lordship read various extracts from a number of letters which he had received from the counties of Kent, Essex, Hertford, Devon, &c. the conclusion from which was, that the failure of the last year's crop did not exceed

ceed one-fourth upon the average; that there was now ſufficient on hand for nine months to come, and nearly as much as uſually was at this time of the year, and which he was ready and willing to ſubſtantiate by evidence at the bar of that Houſe. He was very ſorry it had become a ſubject of legiſlative enquiry, convinced that enquiry would ſerve no other purpoſe than to create a falſe alarm, and aſſiſt thoſe who were aiming ſtill farther to enhance its price. To remove this terror was his object at preſent; and he hoped the noble Lords who had taken the opinion of the report of the Houſe of Commons would deem the facts he had laid before them worthy of inveſtigation.

Upon the queſtion being put, for the third reading of the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act;

Lord *King* commenced a ſpeech of ſome length, by obſerving, that he ſhould not conſider himſelf as a friend to the conſtitution, if he contented himſelf with giving a ſilent vote upon this occaſion, when an attempt was made for ſuſpending one of the greateſt bleſſings that Engliſhmen enjoyed, without any even pretended neceſſity. His Lordſhip, after dwelling with much ſtrength of argument upon the points which have ſo often been brought forward upon this ſubject, expreſſed a wiſh that Miniſters had at leaſt limited a time for perſons being confined, at the expiration of which they ſhould be liberated, brought to trial, or admitted to bail; for he perceived, in the liſt laid upon the table, ſome of them had been in cuſtody full two years; and concluded by giving his decided negative to the preſent bill.

Lord *Eldon* was happy in the reflection of its having been annexed to the duties of his office to be the perſon to move for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, as he verily believed that, if it had not been ſuſpended, their Lordſhips at this day would not have had an opportunity to debate on that or any other bill. His Lordſhip then went much at large into the ſtate trials, and inſiſted that O'Coigley was connected with perſons in England; he ſaid, there was a conſiderable conſpiracy in this country, and, if it had not been checked in time, it might have extended to the ſame length it had unhappily done in Ireland; and then, urging many arguments to ſhew the neceſſity of continuing the bill, he ſaid he ſhould moſt warmly give it his ſupport.

The Houſe divided on the motion for the third reading, when there appeared, contents 36, non-contents 8.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Fawkener, from the privy council, preſented ſeveral papers reſpecting the condemned ſhips from Mogadore.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means, Mr. *Bragge* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the ſum of 8,000,000, propoſed to be given by the Bank for an extenſion of its charter, be applied to the ſervice of the year 1800; which motion was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.

Sir *John William Anderſon* preſented a petition, ſigned by 1600 liverymen of the city of London, in oppoſition to that preſented on a former day praying for peace.

Mr. *Tierney* was aware that he had now claimed the attention of the Houſe on a ſubject that had repeatedly engaged the diſcuſſion of parliament, namely, to call upon his Majeſty's Miniſters to explain the ſpecific object of the preſent war. In his own mind he was convinced that the object was the reſtoration of Monarchy in France. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been preſſed a few nights ago to ſay what that object was, he replied, ſecurity. That, Mr. Tierney ſaid, was an anſwer by no means ſatisfactory to his mind; it was looſe and diffuſe; for by that, without explaining the preciſe object of the war, Miniſters ſheltered themſelves under a vague and undefinable pretence. He was of opinion that the country was entitled to a plain anſwer to a plain queſtion, and he was againſt all ambiguity on the occaſion. In ſtating this, he ſaid, he was aware that a wiſh would be imputed to preſerve and uphold the Republick of France. Whatever his opinion may be on that ſubject was not now neceſſary for him to ſay. He did not riſe now for the purpoſe of making his political profeſſion of faith; but thus much he muſt obſerve, that no man was more ſincerely attached to the conſtitution under which he lived, no one more attached to the family on the

the throne; he was educated in thoſe principles, and they were ſuch as nothing could eradicate from his mind. The tendency of his preſent motion was, to induce Miniſters to avow preciſely the object of the war; for, as Lord Grenville's note had pronounced it to be the re-eſtabliſhment of the Houſe of Bourbon on the throne of France, he ſaid ſome official document ought to appear from Miniſters to ſhew that ſuch was not the object, if this was not in reality the object for which they were proſecuting the war. It was true, the miniſter had ſaid ſecurity was the object; but his ſpeech could not have the ſame effect on France as if it were an official document. He preſſed this point, he ſaid, becauſe he knew that ſuch a declaration muſt have the effect of uniting all parties in France againſt our arms and thoſe of our allies. In ſupport of his argument, that the re-eſtabliſhment of the Houſe of Bourbon was the object, he referred to the manifeſto of the Emperor of Ruſſia, to the conſultations held with the Count d'Artois, and the expreſſion of the Secretary at War. On this point gentlemen agreed with him, who differed with him on other occaſions. It was the ſentiment that prevailed without doors, and he had, he declared, extenſive communication on the ſubject, where the object was unanimouſly decided to be preciſely that to which he had juſt alluded. He was of opinion that the reſtoration of the Houſe of Bourbon would be an unfortunate circumſtance for this country, as it would coſt us immenſe ſums to preſerve ſuch a feeble government againſt the intrigues of the republicans, if it was poſſible to force a monarchical government on republican France. He next adverted to the conduct of the former kings of France; he expatiated on their intrigues, and their inceſſantly embroiling this country in war, as appeared from a manifeſto iſſued by the Engliſh government during the conteſt with America. After urging a number of arguments, in which little occurred of a novel nature, Mr. Tierney concluded by moving, "that it was not juſt or neceſſary to continue the war for the reſtoration of monarchy in France."

Mr. *Jones* ſeconded the motion; and adverted to the obſervation made at the Crown and Anchor by Mr. Sheridan, which he ſaid was a fact, that 200,000,000l. had been ſpent by England oppoſing the Houſe of Bourbon while on the throne; and now we had expended a ſimilar ſum to re-eſtabliſh the ſame family on the throne of France.

The *Speaker* apprized Mr. Jones, that it was diſorderly to refer to what had occurred in another place.

The Hon. Member then continued to ſhew, that Oliver Cromwell, in all his treaties, did not make the ſtipulations required by his Majeſty's Miniſters; and, though he was an uſurper, no power ever queſtioned his faith. He conceived Buonaparte to be the paragon of General Waſhington. He concluded by obſerving, that it was a world of treaty-makers and treaty-breakers, who kept them ſacred or broke them juſt as it ſuited their convenience.

Mr. *Elliott* ſaid, the queſtion was not now whether it was a juſt and neceſſary war, but whether, under all the preſent circumſtances, we ſhould now treat with France; in his opinion, as an independent country, we ought not to treat until there was a proſpect of negotiation terminating in ſecure and permanent tranquillity. Miniſters were now called upon by the Hon. Member to ſtate the preciſe object of the war: they had repeatedly ſtated what it was, to obtain a ſecure and laſting peace; and ſurely the Houſe would not be induced to agree to the motion of the Hon. Member, in conſequence of the partial communications which he ſtated himſelf to have on the ſubject, when they were aware that the country at large did not concur that the preſent conteſt was for the re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France. This, he ſaid, muſt be obvious to every man who took the whole of Lord Grenville's note into conſideration, inſtead of ſelecting a partial paragraph, as was the caſe with the Hon. Member.

Mr. Elliott concluded with moving the order of the day; on which a diviſion took place; for the order of the day 143, againſt it 44.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

The bills on the table were forwarded a ſtage each.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Hon. Mr. *Watſon*, for Canterbury, Major *Williams*, for Flint, and Lord *J. Campbell*,

Campbell, for Argyleſhire, ſeverally took their ſeats.

Colonel *Stanley* preſented a petition from the journeymen cotton-weavers, in Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, Lancaſhire, and Derbyſhire, ſtating, that a continual deduction of their wages had taken place ſince the year 1792, whilſt the neceſſaries of life, on the other hand, had as regularly increaſed. The petitioners, therefore, prayed the intervention of parliament for a better regulation of their wages, as no law at preſent exiſted for that purpoſe. The Colonel ſignified his intention to move, on a future day, that the petition be referred to a Committee.

Col. *Stanley* then preſented a petition to the ſame effect, on behalf of the maſter cotton-weavers. Both petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *W. Geary* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable certain commiſſioners therein named to purchaſe a certain plot of ground on the Weſtern diviſion of the county of Kent, for the erection of a gaol.

Sir *E. Knatchbull* thought it his duty to appriſe the Houſe, that it was the intention of the magiſtrates of the Eaſtern diviſion to reſiſt the bill on the ſecond reading; and that a petition to that effect would be preſented to the Houſe.

Mr. *Parker Coke*, in purſuance of the notice he gave on the preceding day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for better ſettling the diſputes between the maſters and miſtreſſes of families and their menial or domeſtic ſervants. He did not wiſh to alter the principle of the law, nor yet to extend it, but merely to bring it back to its original elements. It was founded on ſuch principles of equity, that he had no oppoſition to expect, either from the maſters or the ſervants. The only claſs of perſons who could poſſibly feel aggrieved would be the magiſtrates, as they would receive a conſiderable portion of additional trouble.—Leave granted.

The bill was afterwards brought in, read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 22d of April next.

The loan bill was read the third time, when ſeveral clauſes were added, by way of rider. Paſſed, and ordered to the Lords. The tea and ſpirit additional duty bill was read the third time, and paſſed. The bill for erecting wet docks, for improving the port of London, was read a ſecond time and committed. Two petitions were preſented againſt it; the one on behalf of the proprietors of certain contiguous lands; the other on behalf of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the Tower Hamlets. The bill for granting the ſum of 200,000l. to his Majeſty, towards the liquidation of the national debt, was read a ſecond time, and committed. The bill for improving the port of Yarmouth was read the third time, and paſſed. A petition from the debtors in Hereford gaol was preſented, praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *J. W. Anderſon* obtained leave to bring in a bill for raiſing a farther ſum towards the improvement of the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill.

Mr. *Mainwairing* preſented a petition from a number of pawnbrokers, praying for the continuation of the act regulating that trade, which expires at the end of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament.—Ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Their Lordſhips received ſome bills from the Commons.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Hawkeſbury* brought up the report of the Select Committee, appointed to conſider of the ſtate of the corn, &c. He ſtated it to be his intention to propoſe ſeveral reſolutions, founded on the report; and would therefore move, that it might be referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe to enquire into the cauſes of the high price of bread, &c.

The Houſe now reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, Mr. Baker in the chair.

The clerk read at the table the report of the Select Committee, which conſiſted of ſix different reſolutions, with the reaſons which induced the Committee to adopt them. The reſolutions were as follow:—1ſt. As to the expediency of granting a bounty for encouraging the importation of corn from the Mediterranean and America. 2d. The reducing the conſumption of flour in families. 3d. To ſubject the millers to certain regulations with reſpect to the grinding of corn, &c. 4th. A new table of aſſize for fixing the price, &c. of bread. 5th. To encourage the

uſe

uſe of ſubſtitutes, ſuch as rice, Swediſh herrings, Indian corn, &c. On the importation of rice and Indian corn a bounty is to be allowed. 6th. To promote the growth of potatoes in waſte-lands, &c. The report proceeded to ſtate the reaſons on which were founded the above reſolutions, and recommends a conditional bounty to merchants for the importation of corn, to ſecure them againſt the probable loſſes they are liable to ſuſtain by engaging in ſuch commerce. The bounty is to be given for all corn imported from the Mediterranean and America before October next; and in caſe the price of corn ſhould fall, the merchants are nevertheleſs to have the price *per* quarter of corn or ſack of flour made up to 90s. In this place the report details the information laid before the Committee on the ſubject of the preſent prices of corn in the Mediterranean and America. In the Mediterranean, the price of corn *per* quarter is from 50s. to 60s. and in America it is 60s. The report, purſuing the ſame minuteneſs of detail, continued to unfold the arguments and facts which induced the Committee to recommend the regulations reſpecting the uſe of bread in families, and thoſe relating to millers, together with obſervations for encouraging the growth of potatoes and peas in waſte-lands, as well as the importation of Swediſh herrings, on the importation of which a bounty is to be allowed. With reſpect to the diſtilleries, the Committee did not conſider that they tended in any material degree to produce ſcarcity; the fact being, that only from 220 to 250,000 quarters annually are uſed in that way. The report farther ſtated, that the effect of recent regulations had been to reduce the conſumption 1-6th part.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, that having, on a former occaſion, entered ſo fully into the principal ſubject of the report then before the Committee, he would not that evening go into any detailed conſideration of the ſeveral reſolutions. Their utility, if adopted, was ſo confidently relied on by him, that the Committee muſt not be ſurprized if he declined at that moment any minute diſcuſſion of the facts on which they were founded. With reſpect to the reſolution for granting a bounty for the importation of corn, the object of the Committee was to ſuggeſt that, if the price ſhould fall below 90s. *per* quarter for corn, or 90s. *per* ſack for flour, then a bounty is to be given equivalent to the difference. In the ſame manner, a conditional bounty is to be given for rice, of which, if the price ſhould fall below 35s. the difference is to be given in a bounty. The next article on which a bounty was to be given, *viz.* Swediſh herrings, would be found of great benefit, becauſe, as the report ſtated, in many parts of Scotland, and in England too, herrings were much uſed as food. The reſolution reſpecting the millers was of great importance; and, as it would be right that the whole country ſhould know what were thoſe regulations, he would move, that the bill, when brought in, might be printed, and ſufficient time would be given to conſider fully of its tendency and object. The table of aſſize recommended by the Committee would be on a new principle, and muſt be attended in its operations with advantages. Another reſolution was for a bill to prohibit, for a limited time, the manufacture of ſtarch. Theſe reſolutions grew out of the report; and, as it was his intention to move that it might be printed, he hoped that gentlemen would avail themſelves of the printed report, and defer entering on any minute diſcuſſion till the bills ſhould be brought in. The bills, in their ſtages, would give every opportunity of conſidering the meaſures that would be propoſed. With reſpect to the reſolution for encouraging the growth of potatoes in waſte lands, he had no doubt but very great benefit would in the end accrue from it. He concluded with moving the firſt reſolution; which, after ſome converſation, was put, agreed to, and a bill ordered.

Bills were next ordered in purſuance of the following reſolutions:—1ſt. for granting a bounty on the importation of rice; 2d. for taking off the preſent duty on Swediſh herrings, and for granting a bounty on the importation of the ſame; 3d. a bill to explain and amend the 26th of the king, for the regulation of millers, &c.; 4th. for regulating the price and aſſize of bread.

Lord *Sheffield* then gave notice, that, after the report was diſpoſed of, he would bring forward a motion reſpecting the inſufficiency of the means recommended by the Committee for guarding againſt the preſent ſcarcity.

(To be continued.)

UNION

UNION WITH IRELAND.

THIS great conſtitutional queſtion being brought to a favourable iſſue by the wiſdom of the Britiſh Legiſlature, we ſhall be very brief in our account of the remaining publications on the ſubject.

186. *Conſtitutional Objections to the Government of* Ireland *by a ſeparate Legiſlature; in a Letter to* John Hamilton, *Eſq.: occaſioned by his Remarks on a Memoir on the projected Union. By* Theobald M'Kenner.

MR. M'K. has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an able political work, "Political Eſſays on Ireland." In the preſent, arguing from the events that have paſſed within a few years, from the mode of government Ireland neceſſarily adopted of late, and, above all, from the ſtate of parties, and the religious differences which have agitated that kingdom, he ſhews that no meaſure ſhort of Legiſlative Union promiſes the perfect re-eſtabliſhment or future preſervation of tranquillity. This tract, though it comprehends but a part of the author's plan, may be claſſed among the beſt publications on the important queſtion to which it relates.

187. *The Speech of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Caſtlereagh, *upon delivering to the Houſe of Commons of* Ireland *his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Meſſage on the Subject of an incorporating Union with* Great Britain; *with the Reſolutions containing the Terms on which it is propoſed to carry that Meaſure into Effect.*

NO publication could be better calculated to carry into effect the important meaſure in queſtion.

188. *A Propoſal for uniting the Kingdoms of* Great Britain *and* Ir Land.

THIS propoſal was originally printed in 1751, and is of the ſame nature with that which is now happily brought to a concluſion. As circumſtances have materially altered ſince that time, it is not eaſy to ſay with what view it is republiſhed now. It was *then* ſuppoſed the ſtrongeſt objections to Union would ariſe from the people of this country; and the author aſſigns, as a reward to the promoters of it, the gratitude of the preſent age and of the lateſt poſterity. One meaſure it recommends is, to invite foreign Proteſtants to ſettle in Ireland, to counterbalance the Catholicks.

189. *Refutation of Dr.* Duigenan's *Appendix; or, An Attempt to aſcertain the Extent, Population, and Wealth, of* Ireland, *and the relative Numbers of its Proteſtant and* Roman *Catholic Subjects.*

NOTHING can more ſtrongly ſhew the uncivilized and often-diſturbed ſtate of Ireland, than the difficulty of forming any thing like a certain eſtimate on points of this nature.

190. *The Caſe of* Ireland *re-conſidered, in Anſwer to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Arguments for and againſt an Union conſidered."*

THE object of this tract is, the defence of the author's brethren, the Roman Catholicks of Ireland, as to their religious and political principles. Dr. Duigenan ſeverely animadverted on it, in his "Fair Repreſentation of the preſent political State of Ireland, in a Courſe of Strictures on Two Pamphlets, one intituled *The Caſe of Ireland re-conſidered*, the other intituled *Conſiderations on the State of Public Affairs in the Year* 1799—*Ireland*; with Obſervations on other modern Publications on the Subject of an incorporating Union of Great Britain and Ireland, particularly on a Pamphlet intituled *The Speech of Lord Minto, in the Houſe of Peers, April* 11, 1799. By Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. one of the Repreſentatives of the City of Armagh in Parliament;" in which the Doctor not only bore very hard on the whole body of Iriſh Roman Catholicks, but on the writer of the Caſe, who has given him the *retort courteous*, and ſhewn himſelf no mean opponent in

191. *Obſervations on Dr.* Duigenan's "*Fair Repreſentation of the preſent political State of* Ireland," *particularly with Reſpect to his Strictures on a Pamphlet intituled "The Caſe of* Ireland *re-conſidered." By* Peter Latin, *Eſq.*

WITH reſpect to ſome *perſonalities* which fell from the Doctor's ſharply-pointed pen, Mr. L. has had recourſe to the interference of the law; and has obtained a verdict againſt the Doctor's bookſeller, with conſiderable damages.

192. *Miſconceptions of Fact, and Miſ-ſtatements of the Public Accounts, &c. by the Right Hon* John Foſter, *Speaker of the* Iriſh *Houſe of Commons, reviſed and corrected according to official Documents and authentic Evidences of the Inſpector-general of* Great Britain. *By the Rev. Dr.* Clarke, *Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales.

THIS is a ſecond appendix to Dr. Clarke's "Union or Separation" (vol. LXIX.

LXIX. p. 409). He is one of the moſt able champions on that ſide of the queſtion, and treats the royal heir-apparent with the reſpect and decorum due to his character.

193. *A Reply to the Speech delivered in the* Iriſh *Houſe of Commons*, Jan. 15, 1800, *by Mr.* Grattan, *on the Subject of a Legiſlative Union.*

A JUST animadverſion on the virulence of Oppoſition to a ſalutary meaſure.

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194. *The Lives of* William Smyth, *Biſhop of* Lincoln, *and Sir* Richard Sutton, *Knight, Founders of* Brazen Noſe *College; chiefly compiled from Regiſters and other authentic Evidences: with an Appendix of Letters and Papers never before printed. By* Ralph Churton, *M. A. Rector of* Middleton Cheney, Northamptonſhire, *and late Fellow of* Brazen Noſe *College.*

IF the biographical ſpirit of Warton paſſed to any ſucceſſor, it was to the author of this work, in which clearneſs of language, candour of ſentiment, and vigour of thought, are happily united. The paucity of materials, and the obſcurity of antiquity, are ſupplied and illuſtrated by diſcriminating judgement. Biſhop Smyth roſe from common beginnings (even the date of his birth, his patron, and the place of his education, being unaſcertained) to ſome of the firſt dignities in the church and ſtate. The firſt appointment, as far as appears, which he enjoyed from the Crown, was (1485, 1 Hen. VII.) the office of clerk of the Hanaper for life, with an ample ſtipend. He protected the franchiſes of the Univerſity of Oxford, threatened for protecting Stillington, biſhop of Bath and Wells, ſuſpected of favouring Sinmell's pretenſions. His firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was the deanry of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter, about 1480; and he was preſented by the Counteſs of Richmond to the ſinecure rectory of Cheſhunt in 1492. But he was neither archdeacon of Surrey, nor a prebendary of Wells. He was raiſed to the ſee of Lichfield and Coventry, after two years vacancy, before July 10, 1492; but both the time and place of his conſecration are uncertain. He held an annual ordination of upwards of 200 clergy, three years ſucceſſively, on a *Saturday*; while banquets, dances, interludes, and diſguiſings, the pompous entertainments then in vogue, were commonly given on the appropriate day of Chriſtian worſhip. Our writers are unanimous in fixing Smyth's appointment to the preſidency of Wales in 17 Henry VII. which commenced Auguſt 22, 1501; but we have indubitable evidence that he preſided in the Prince's council in the marches of Wales *ſome years* before that time, probably from the time Prince Arthur was conſtituted his Majeſty's juſtice in the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Glouceſter, 1492. The records of this preſidency were kept in Mortimer's tower at Ludlow caſtle, fitted up for that purpoſe by Sir Henry Sidney, preſident; but, when the court was diſſolved by King William, they were removed thence, but to what place, and where they now remain, are queſtions upon which Mr. C. has beſtowed much fruitleſs enquiry, wherever any proſpect of ſucceſs appeared. If they eſcape the reſearches of the preſent committee for enquiring into the ſtate of the public records, they muſt be given up as hopeleſs. Mr. C. has, however, exerted his beſt ability in defining the office and power of this court and its preſidents, who, with their council, "the guards of peace," were the patrons alſo of genius and literature. The court of the accompliſhed Prince Arthur was graced with a conſtellation of learned men; and, when the Muſes awoke from the long ſlumber of the dark ages, Ludlow caſtle, with its romantic views and enchanting ſcenery, became one of their favourite haunts, and the preſidency was "married to immortal verſe." Milton, in his "Comus," adorned it with "a crown of deathleſs praiſe;" and Butler, ſteward of Ludlow, and ſecretary to the Earl of Carbery, lord preſident, the celebrated patron of the excellent Jeremy Taylor, wrote his inimitable "Hudibras" within its walls." (p. 70.) Smyth was not inattentive to the duties of his dioceſe; he deputed vicars-general to give inſtitution; and he appointed a ſuffragan biſhop. He refuſed inſtitution to two inſufficient clerks, and collated proper perſons in their ſtead. Theſe were probably candidates for ſuch monaſtic benefices which were too liable to be filled with clerks leſs competent than ſuch as belonged to other patrons among the laity and clergy. St. John's hoſpital, or friery, in Lichfield, founded in the 13th century, was grown ſo ruinous that the Biſhop reſolved to rebuild and re-endow it on another plan. Though

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it had been viſited to good effect by Biſhop Norborough, 1322—1360, reformation was become more neceſſary than ever when Smyth came to the ſee. "For monaſtic inſtitutions he appears to have had no very great affection; and perhaps, with ſome others, had the ſagacity to diſcover, from the general and incurable and increaſing depravity of the religious, that the whole ſyſtem was haſting to its overthrow. He therefore determined to appropriate his renovated hoſpital chiefly to the benefit of thoſe of whom, whatever revolutions might take place in civil ſocieties or monaſtic forms, it was the intention of Heaven that there never ſhould want a ſucceſſor while the world endures *." (p. 76—78.) He rebuilt the hoſpital, gave it a code of 20 ſtatutes, with a maſter, a prieſt under him, a maſter of grammar, and an uſher, a chaplain, and 13 alms-men, bachelors or widowers. It ſtill ſubſiſts, and has produced ſome eminent men. "Theſe inſtitutions, the fruits of Smyth's beneficence in the dioceſe of which he had been ſuch a ſhort time biſhop, we have exhibited, perhaps, with unneceſſary minuteneſs of detail. But it is certainly curious and important to know what meaſures were decreed, what ſteps purſued, and by what ſelected inſtruments, in the hands of Providence, gradually to diffuſe knowledge, and prepare the way for better learning and a more ſure form of religion. To ſurvey the revolutions of life and manners which have taken place on the theatre of the world, without an eye to that Power who ſuperintends the whole, and bids every movement accompliſh his will, is to embark on the ocean without a rudder to guide or a compaſs to direct. "Religion," it has been remarked *, "without policy, is too ſimple to be ſafe, as policy, without religion, is too ſubtle to be good. In hiſtory, as in life, they ſhould go hand in hand." (p. 87.)

Our Biſhop was tranſlated to Lincoln 1495, to an extenſive dioceſe, great patronage, and ample revenues, 40 manors, and 10 palaces. That at Lidington, co. Rutland, of which ſee a view in our vol. LXVI. p. 457, was converted by Thomas Lord Burghley, about 1602, into an hoſpital, ſtill ſubſiſting. He viſited his dioceſe and cathedral, and was particularly attentive to its intereſts in the time of plague, 1500; and we learn, with leſs ſurprize than regret, that he did not eſcape the common fault of condemning hereticks to the priſon or the ſtake when brought before him; for, he does not appear to have taken an active part in ſearching for and convening them. Fox himſelf, who received part of his education in his college, ſays of him, that, "although he was ſomewhat eager and ſharpe againſt the poor ſimple flocke of Chriſt's ſervants, yet was he nothing ſo bloudy and cruell as Longland, which afterwards ſucceeded in that dioceſe. For ſo I find of him, that, in the time of the great abjuration, divers he ſent quietly home, without puniſhment and pennance, bidding them go home and live as good Chriſtian men ſhould doe." Smyth was nominated to ſucceed his predeceſſor in the ſee of Lincoln, Ruſſell, as chancellor of Oxford; but Archbiſhop Morton was choſen by the Univerſity, who had waited the ſtatutable time for the King's recommendation; but, on the death of the Archbiſhop, the Univerſity entreated him to accept the office, the higheſt honour they had to beſtow, which they conferred, not as a mark

* "Bale informs us (f. 246, b.) that he foreſaw this approaching event; but the immediate cauſes which produced it had then began to operate. Peirce Ploughman, almoſt two centuries before, had predicted the ſame overthrow, in terms ſo remarkable, that the cautious Mr. Warton ſuſpected the paſſage to be a forgery, till he found it in MSS. older than the year 1400. Hiſtory of Poetry, I. 282, note °; White's Hiſt. of Selborne, 381. But there is a more extraordinary inſtance of old experience attaining ſomething, as Milton ſays, like prophetic ſtrain, in the prediction of the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, in a ſermon preached by George Browne, firſt Proteſtant archbiſhop of Dublin, 1551. Phœnix, I. 136. The prophetic biſhop did not foreſee that this pernicious ſociety, after they had been "ſuddenly" ſuppreſſed "*by the hands of thoſe who had moſt ſuccoured them,*" would be ſuffered in a Proteſtant country, in the face of day, and in defiance of law, to *re-eſtabliſh* themſelves in a *college* on the high road to the Univerſity of Cambridge, and in the dioceſe of London!!!" (p. 77.) We add,—under the immediate eye of two reverend archdeacons, who have property and preferment cloſe at hand. With the ſame patriotic view, our author takes occaſion to point out the folly of indulgences, p. 111, n; and ſee his reaſoning on perſecution and intolerance, p. 139, n.

* MS. Aſhmole 783. p. 93.

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of gratitude for daily favours received at his hands, but from regard to thoſe talents which ſo eminently fitted him for the truſt his extraordinary prudence and many other virtues, conſidering him, "as well by heavenly inſpiration as by human judgement, unanimouſly choſen." When the Biſhop came to this office he found the Univerſity divided by faction, waſted by peſtilence, and depreſſed by poverty, in addition to the common impediments which then obſtructed the paths of Science; and it will be eaſily imagined that the ſtate of Literature, in all its branches, was truly deplorable." (p. 150.) "We ſhall ſee, in the circumſtances of the Univerſity at this period, whether, being already abundantly endowed and proſperous, what was beſtowed upon it was the idle ſacrifice of oſtentatious folly, or whether, on the contrary, in thoſe intereſting days when taſte and learning were beginning to revive, the generous aid of the wiſe and good was loudly called for, to render this antient ſeminary leſs inadequate to the important taſk of educating half a nation's youth." (p. 148.)

Mr. C. here candidly corrects Mr. Warton's antedating of the ſtipulated compoſitions for anticipating the regular time of degrees, "ſymptoms of growing taſte and attention to learning of a better caſt, which belong to a period later by 30 years than that to which moſt of them are aſſigned by the Hiſtorian of Engliſh Poetry.

"Candour will believe that the letter of the Biſhop, expreſſing his acceptance of the high office conferred on him by the Univerſity, was not totally without effect; and it was perhaps not the leſs likely to make impreſſion, as it did not enlarge on the reigning vices, but tacitly alluded to them in the remedies ſuggeſted, peaceable demeanour, the cultivation of literature, and a common ſolicitude for the common good." (p. 156.) In 1496 Prince Arthur was handſomely entertained twice in Magdalen college. The object of this viſit ſeems to have been to procure for one of the Prince's ſervants the place of ſuperior bedel in divinity, which was, however, given to one of the Counteſs of Richmond's. This election was thought to have been diſpleaſing to the Biſhop, who, however, held the chancellorſhip two years longer, and reſigned it in Auguſt, 1503. He had, in 1501, been engaged in defending the privileges of his ſee againſt the military order of Knights Hoſpitalers, who were charged with having trenched upon his epiſcopal juriſdiction in certain points. Commiſſioners were appointed; and it is not improbable that each party acquieſced in the requiſitions made by the other, and was ſatisfied with the conceſſions granted in return. We have a curious mode of adminiſtering juſtice to "eccleſiaſticks, who, with their officers, and, in proceſs of time, all who could read, were allowed to claim the benefit of clergy in arreſt of judgement. Hereupon they were diſcharged from the King's courts, and delivered over to the ordinary, to be dealt with according to eccleſiaſtical canons; the biſhop or his commiſſary received the clerk with a copy of his indictment and conviction, which, however, were not admitted in the Spiritual court as proofs of guilt, but a new canonical trial was inſtituted. This was held before the biſhop or his deputy, aſſiſted with a jury of 12 clerks. Here, firſt the party himſelf was required to make oath of his innocence; next, 12 compurgators were to ſwear they believed he ſpoke truth; then witneſſes were examined on oath, but in behalf of the priſoner only; and, laſtly, the jury brought in their verdict on oath, which, as might be expected in ſuch a ſtrange proceſs, uſually acquitted the priſoner; otherwiſe, if a clerk, he was degraded and put to penance*." For this purpoſe, biſhops had priſons in their reſpective dioceſes; and even religious houſes were ſometimes required by the ordinary, to provide a temporary cuſtody for the clerks convict. Not above two inſtances occur of ſuch perverſion of juſtice under the forms of law, while Smyth preſided, in ſo extenſive a dioceſe. But it ſhould be recollected, that one was a horſe-ſtealing layman, acquitted; and the other, certain clerks convict for robbing a merchant of London of 200l. in a field near Enſton; but the iſſue of their purgation does not appear. (p. 189—193.) The Biſhop of Lincoln was one of the 19 biſhops who aſſiſted at the marriage of Prince Arthur with the Princeſs Catharine of Spain, and was guaranty to his dower, in conjunction with the two archbiſhops and others. The Prince died within ſix months after his marriage, and the Biſhop of

* Blackſtone, IV. 358—362, edit. 4to.

Lincoln assisted at his funeral. "Of this prince, both contemporary and subsequent writers speak in terms of the warmest applause and admiration. His parts, his learning and accomplishments, far surpassed what could be expected from his youth, his rank, and his age. But He who, from the conflict of human passions, often produces great and unexpected good, had purposed to accomplish, by the turbulence and impetuosity of Henry the younger brother, what the mild virtues and suavity of Arthur would never have attempted." (p. 199.) We feel pleasure in transcribing this reflexion of a Christian philosopher on the ways of Providence, which the generality of historians are too forward to confound with second causes, and misname that the Philosophy of History which is the Administration of the world by its Supreme Creator. The presidency of Wales continued after the Prince's death. "In the reign of Henry VIII. many wholesome regulations were framed respecting Wales. Certain barbarous customs and peculiar tenures were abolished. The estates of the lords marchers were made shire ground, and annexed to the adjacent countries of England and Wales. Four new counties were erected, and the whole principality thus commodiously distributed, when Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, was lord president, and, partly by his procurement, was united and incorporated with England, to enjoy the same privileges, and to be subject to the same laws. If this act of consolidation, amidst much good, contained some evil; and, by not mentioning the Court of the Marches, suspended its jurisdiction, or lessened its controul, the inconvenience, being felt, was not suffered to remain; for, in a revision of the statute, a few years afterwards, the president and council were established, with full power and authority as before. James I. projected a change of less magnitude,—to separate the four shires marches from the government of Wales; but the Earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer, grounding himself on history and the laws of the land, laid before his Majesty such weighty reasons against the measure, that the design was given up. He concluded with an observation which deserves to be maturely weighed by all who meditate innovations of any sort. 'I conclude,' he says, 'with this, that *Substructiones antiquæ nec facile deteruntur nec solo ruunt.*' However, as peculiarity of manners, under the operation of uniform laws, gradually wore away; and, as the English language came to be understood in the principality, and a more easy access and intercourse was opened between the two countries; some of the chief reasons for instituting and maintaining this local jurisdiction no longer subsisted, and the principality court was dissolved by King William; but Ludlow castle, and its appendages, still continue part of the royal domains, of which the Earl of Powis is the present lessee." (p. 201–203.)

On the Court of Starchamber Mr. C. makes this reflection: "The historians of the times with which we are concerned represent it as one of the noblest institutions of the kingdom; nor will it be denied that, in matters of civil policy, what is at one time found detrimental or dangerous may, in a different period, have been expedient, or even necessary. A pre-eminent prerogative in the Crown, exercised through the council, might be requisite to curb the exorbitant and formidable power of the barons, or, as in the instance before us, to redress grievances not properly cognizable in the courts of equity or of law. And yet such authority may be unnecessary, if not unsafe, in a system better poised, when civilization has meliorated the manners of the people, and justice, aided by the accumulated wisdom of ages, is enabled to reach every violation of right." (p. 224.)

Bishop Smyth, in the language of honest Fuller, "may be followed wheresoever he went by the perfume of charity. His beneficence keeping pace with his ability, the monuments of his piety, as he advanced in years, are found to increase in number and magnitude." (p. 231.) In 1507 he founded a fellowship in Oriel college; he established a school in his native parish; he prepared a handsome benefaction for Lincoln college; and he projected the erection and endowment of a new and permanent college of his own.

The Bishop was one of the executors of Henry the Seventh's will, and assisted at his funeral; he confirmed a benefaction of the foundress of Christ's college, Cambridge; and to him was directed

directed the bull of Pope Julius II. for diſſolving the old priory to make way for her other foundation at St. John's, in the ſame Univerſity.

"A diſpute between the vicar of Cheping Wycombe and his pariſhioners, which the parties referred to Bp. Smyth's arbitration, would hardly deſerve to be mentioned here, though his deciſion is a conſpicuous proof of a trait in his character already pointed out, his exemplary care to *enforce parochial reſidence*, but two circumſtances on the face of the record may perhaps juſtify this tranſient notice of it. The number of pariſhioners, it is ſaid, at that time amounted to 1000, or rather more; an intimation which may induce ſome one, who has opportunity, and is curious about a queſtion lately much agitated reſpecting the population of the kingdom, to compare this with the preſent population of the pariſh, which probably would be found to have doubled in the courſe of three centuries. Among the witneſſes to the Biſhop's decree on this occaſion, in his domeſtic chapel at London, May 18, 1509, was "Thomas *Vuley*," dean of Lincoln. This man of future fame and folly, known yet only by his great talents, had been recently collated by Smyth to a prebend in his cathedral, and was ſoon after advanced by him to a better ſtall, and held each of them ſucceſſively with the deanry. The vicar, Thomas Heywood, bachelor of decrees (*i. e.* of canon law), was ordered, on account of the extent of the pariſh and number of inhabitants, to *reſide* himſelf, and to have an aſſiſtant, and, in caſe of abſence, to provide two curates, "*capellanos*," or, as Mr. Warton (Kiddington, p. 9) underſtands the word, "officiating clergymen." (pp. 257, 258.)

The Biſhop viſited Oriel college in 1510, on occaſion of diſturbances made in it by a riotous fellow of it. "It is memorable that this college, of which the Biſhop of Lincoln is recogniſed as viſitor by a prince ſufficiently jealous of his authority (Henry VIII.) has ſince claimed and obtained exemption from this epiſcopal juriſdiction, and is now ſubject to royal viſitation alone." (p. 268.)

We come now to a principal trait in our Prelate's life, the foundation of Brazen Noſe college. "In the improved ſtate of the Univerſity of Oxford at the cloſe of the 15th century, in the penury of ſcience and brutality of manners which reigned there, we have ſeen how much the aid of wiſe and ſeaſonable munificence was wanted, to cheriſh and encourage thoſe ſtudies and attainments which conſtitute the ſcholar, and adorn the man. We have alſo beheld, in the tenor of Smyth's life, his uniform attention to theſe great objects, by endeavouring to promote the inſeparable intercourſe of Religion and Learning. But, all this while, he had in contemplation a greater work in the ſame important cauſe; to which, as in his life, ſo in our narrative, all the other parts are ſubordinate and introductory. This was the founding of Brazen Noſe college, an undertaking by which he raiſed a noble monument to his own honour, and conferred a laſting emolument on his country. It was known in Oxford as the joint deſign of the Biſhop and Mr. Sutton, and the ſite of the building had been obtained as early as January, 1507-8. The new college occupied the ſite of ſeven halls, known by the names of Brazen Noſe, Saliſbury, Little Edmund, Haberdaſhers, Black, Staple, and Glaſs hall, of each of which ſome account is given. Some of them were not completely removed till the Radcliffe library was erected. (p. 276—282.) "It appears, by this account, that the ſpot which our venerable founders choſe for their college has been, from the remoteſt days of the Univerſity, in an eminent ſenſe, claſſical ground, the very eye and centre of this our Athens! where ſcience was cultivated, and arts improved; where academic laurels, held forth to view in the neighbouring ſenate, incited diligence, and rewarded merit; and Religion, in her adjoining temple, regulated the manners, and inſpired the ſoul. Here Bacon ſtudied, and here — but I check the pleaſing viſion. The ground is ſtill the ſame; and may thoſe who tread on it gather treaſures of ſtill ſuperior learning, guided as they are by a purer faith!" (p. 284.) Yes, let *us* be permitted to ſay, filling up the blank which modeſt friendſhip left, here ſtudied Townſon and Churton, to whoſe labours Religion and religious Antiquity are ſo much indebted; and let us wiſh ſucceſs to any intention of holding up to poſterity that Dean of St. Paul's who repaid his nurſing mother ſo amply, in defending their common Chriſtianity. The College firſt acted

acted in a corporate capacity 1512, and the chapel was dedicated about that time. The Bishop endowed it with Balliet's fee in and about Oxford, and the entire property of the suppressed priory of Cold Norton, in the same county, which had been granted to the dean and convent of St. Stephen, Westminster, who sold it for a premium to the Bishop. The very name of *Cold Norton* is now extinct; that of the priory alone subsists, preserved from utter oblivion by a modern farm-house erected on the spot itself, now almost deserted, about a quarter of a mile East from Chapel-house, parcel of the antient possessions of the priory. There was a chapel * here, whence the inn has its name, for the neighbouring laity, and a church at the monastery for the use of the religious †. (pp. 306, 307.) Bones, a solitary yew, and half-leveled mounds, are the only indications of former splendour. The abbot of Bruern granted to this priory 18 acres of land, sowed with the seed *ruscorum*. Du Cange, *in voc.* explains *ruscus* "myrtus sylvestris quæ planta est spinosa aspera & rudis," Thornbushes.

To return to Brazen Nose college, Though prepared for its inhabitants about 1512, it was not completely finished till several years after the tower was leaded; 1517; the library was fitted up in 1520, and the books not released from their chains till it was new-modeled according to a plan of Mr. Wyatt's, 1780. The founders' original statutes do not exist; but a code, signed and sealed by a majority of the executors (four), was given to the college after his decease, and is still preserved, and again revised by Sutton, 1512, and finally ratified by the seal of the founder, 1513. They are, in many parts, copied from those of Magdalen college, which are said to be taken, in great measure, from Wykeham's statutes, and these again from prior institutions. An abstract of these is given. Mr. C. gives in a note, p. 324—326, the prices of various commodities forty years before and after 1500, where Bishop Fleetwood's materials failed. "A person was discommoned for selling *antiquum & inveteratum vinum pro novo*." We should have expected a contrary crime. As there is nothing new under the sun, and fashions revert, like other things, to former standards, the *demi-crescent* shoe, as Mr. C. happily explains (p. 327) *rostratus*, is revived, at the end of the 18th century, in the *duck's bill*. Among Sutton's amendments of the statutes was putting noblemen, or superior students, whose number he restrained to six, under a tutor, or, as Rede was to Prince Arthur, an *informator*, by which is meant a *guardian*, not a preceptor. One of the new statutes gives the principal leave to admit a *clergyman* possessed of preferment exceeding in value what is tenable by the statutes, provided he confines himself to the rules of the house, and has his apartments in Little Edmund hall. (p. 335.)

The Bishop was now drawing towards his end, and previously manumitted two persons, with their issue, liberating them from all service of villenage due to him and his successors, or the church of Lincoln, the chapter of which confirmed the act. (p. 342.) He next made his will, which is printed in the appendix, No. XVI. and died at Buckden, Jan. 2, 1513-14. His bequest of the furniture of his chapel to that of his college is supposed to have been defeated by Wolsey, who was afterwards charged with having "had the more part of the goods of Dr. Smyth, bishop of Lincoln." (p. 349.)

The memoirs of this Prelate are closed by the following character of him, which we have various reasons for transcribing at length. (p. 364—368.) "Quick to discover, and studious to cherish, the latent seeds of excellence, embellishing his cathedral by his munificence, and filling it with a train of virtue and science, it is no wonder that Smyth was loved and revered by his clergy; and that, wedded as they were to ceremonies, and tenacious of their own dignity and privileges, we see them breaking through common forms and precedents in their desire to pay him uncommon honour. Indeed, the testimony of his attainments and worth was universal. The wisdom of Bray, the penetration of Henry VII. and the piety of that mirror of her age, the Countess of Richmond, found an early

* If we mistake not, there are, or were lately, old windows in a wall of the offices of this inn.

† Mr. C. supposes the Pix *contained* the gifts of those who attended mass. But qu. if the sum received *from* the Pix was not rather like our *sacrament money*, offered *to*, and *at*, but not contained *in*, the Pix?

early friend and counſellor in Smyth; they confided to his integrity matters of high importance; they placed him in ſtations elevated and arduous; and their eſteem and affection for him ceaſed only with their lives. In the character of dioceſan he appears entitled to particular commendation. Pluralities, the *diſgrace of the age*, although in ſome degree excuſeable, from the real paucity of learned men, had no countenance from his example. Reſiding punctually in his province, and ſeldom long abſent, even when the civil department which he filled demanded his preſence and attention, he was *ſtrict in enforcing parochial reſidence*, and in providing for the due celebration of divine offices. Careful, alſo, to inſtitute competent paſtors, ſolicitous at once to maintain the peace of the church and the rights of his ſee, watchful over the monaſteries, jealous of Papal encroachment, diligent in his viſitations, and dignified in his cenſures, he ſtands eminently conſpicuous among the prelates of his own age, a model not unworthy of the beſt times which have enſued. Of private habits and peculiar ſtrokes of character, diſcoverable in the free and undiſguiſed correſpondence of friends, and in the freer moments of ſocial intercourſe, the tranſactions of public life, and the materials of general hiſtory, ſeldom afford opportunity to judge. Smyth is praiſed by his contemporaries for his wiſdom in council and dexterity in buſineſs, for the piety of his life and mildneſs of his manners; qualities which he formed or transformed into the virtuous Prince Arthur. Of his epiſtolary correſpondence we have only one ſpecimen, which appears in the confidential frankneſs of a letter to a friend; and in that, through the veil of its antiquated language, we readily diſcern that humanity which is always valuable, and that good ſenſe which is always the ſame. But ideal perfection is an ideal myſtery; and the account which we have of the great Alfred has been deemed unnatural, becauſe Hiſtory, in tranſmitting her finiſhed portrait of that renowned man, preſents us with a piece of faultleſs excellence. The character of Smyth is ſo far natural that it is not exempt from imperfection, the inſeparable attribute of man. Trained from his infancy in the doctrines and forms of an intolerant religion, when he was conſtituted the governor and guardian of the church, he perſecuted thoſe whom that church pronounced hereticks; though even here he could hardly eſcape the ſplendid infirmity of being 'overcome by his native goodneſs *,' and of acting better than his principles would allow. For, while he ſentenced ſome who were convened before him to priſon or the ſtake, he diſmiſſed others without puniſhment or cenſure, bidding them go home and adorn pure religion by an anſwerable life. His faults were few in number, and tranſient in their effect, the vices of the age and of the church rather than of the man. His virtues were various and ſolid, public and laſting. Aſcribing his riſe and ſucceſs in the world not to perſonal deſert, of which he does not boaſt; not to high birth, to which he makes no pretenſions; but ſolely to the liberal hand of Providence. THE LORD IS MY EXALTATION, was his motto. He employed the affluence which Heaven beſtowed on thoſe works of mercy which Heaven loves. His bounty was ſo diſintereſted and large, that he retained others beſides the immediate members of his houſehold to diſpenſe his favours, and many had cauſe to bleſs his beneficence to whom his perſon was unknown. He careſſed merit wherever he found it, extending his patronage with equal alacrity to diſtinguiſhed individuals of either Univerſity. His love of letters was ſo ardent that he encouraged and enabled men of genius to cultivate the liberal arts in foreign univerſities as well as at home. To the joint ſervice of literature and religion, to hoary age and hopeful youth, his permanent munificence and occaſional donations were alike devoted. His inſtitutions, like the works of a great maſter, live and flouriſh; and grateful poſterity, in juſtice to his merits, aſſign him an eminent place among the benefactors of his country and mankind."

In a Poſtſcript we have a brief account of the relations of Biſhop Smyth, who may be ſuppoſed to have ſhared his bounty, or flouriſhed under him. At p. 405 commences the life of his coadjutor in the good foundation, Sir RICHARD SUTTON, of an antient Cheſhire family at Preſbury in that county, a barriſter of the Inner Temple, ſteward of the monaſtery of Sion, near

* Cicero, de Off. I. c. 1.

Brentford,

Brentford, where a niece of the Biſhop's was a nun. At his expence was publiſhed "The Orcharde of Syon," a religious book, hardly now to be met with, but particularly deſcribed by Mr. Warton here. The principal features in his life are his acts of beneficence to the college and other public foundations. The occaſion of his knighthood is not even known. "The ſcanty materials of his life do not ſuggeſt hints for a complete character. Being unmarried, and not anxious to aggrandize his family, which had long ranked among the beſt in a county juſtly proud of its antient gentry, Sir R. S. beſtowed lands, beneſactions, and kind remembrances, among his kinſmen: but he wedded the publick, and made poſterity his heir. An active coadjutor from the firſt with the Biſhop of Lincoln in laying the foundation of Brazen Noſe college, he completed the building, reviſed the laws, and doubled the revenues, of the growing ſeminary, leaving it a perpetual monument of the conſolidated wiſdom and joint munificence of Smyth and Sutton." (p. 461—463.) "The Bp. of Lincoln ſurviving the foundation of his college little more than a year, could only accompany the infant ſeminary with his dying prayers; but Sir R. S. who lived ten years or more after the deceaſe of his venerable brother founder, had the ſatisfaction to ſee the ſociety daily riſing in condition and repute, enriched with many occaſional donations and permanent beneſactions." (p. 439*.)

The Appendix conſiſts of pedigrees of Smyth and Sutton, letters, liſts of the deans of St. Stephen's, Weſtminſter, maſters of St. John's hoſpital, Lichfield, priors of Cold Norton, the Biſhop's will, and bequeſt of veſtments to his cathedral and college.

Clavus gazophili, p. 438, is a *bale* of ſilk. Du Cange has the firſt applied to *wool*, but nothing nearer the ſeed than *gazzatum*, q. d. fine ſilk or *gauze*.

All the parties whoſe ſouls were to be prayed for under Sir R. S.'s will, 453, were *departed*, conſequently the difficulty about "*lord* Rivers" is removed.

This work is illuſtrated with portraits of Smyth and Sutton, and a miſcellaneous plate (miſnumbered P. 483 inſtead of P. 308) of ſeals and autographs. Among others, initials referred to Bp. Smyth on a pane of glaſs, picked up at Royſton, and engraved alſo in the Introduction to vol. II. of "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Pl. XXV. 9. p. cclvii.

* His will was dated March 16, 15 Henry VIII. (1523-4), and proved Nov. 7, 1524.

195. *An Account of an Embaſſy to the Court of the* Teſhoo Lama, *in* Tibet; *containing a Narrative of a Journey through* Bootan *and Part of* Tibet. *By Captain* Samuel Turner. *To which are added, Views taken on the Spot by Lieut.* Samuel Davy, *and Obſervations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr.* Robert Saunders.

IT is not known that any direct communication exiſted between Bengal and Tibet before 1774, owing to the vaſt extent and enormous height of mountains, part of the great chain called by the general name of Imaul, concurring with the jealouſy which forbids a paſſage to ſtrangers through Bootan. Poorungheer, a member of one of the religious orders, accompanied the firſt deputation from Tibet to Bengal, 1773, and afterwards attended the Lama on his viſit to Pekin, where that prince was moſt honourably received, and where he unfortunately died of the ſmall-pox, 1779, "about 40 years of age, greatly venerated on account of his ſacred office, and not leſs beloved for the benevolence of his character, and the courteſy of his manners. All who approached him were his worſhippers; ſo that he united in his own perſon both the political authority and the ſpiritual hierarchy of the country. In his political character, indeed, he acknowledged the ſovereignty of the Emperor of China, who had a delegate with a ſmall military force of about 1000 men at Laſſa, the capital of Dalas Lama, but who had not yet much interpoſed in the interior government of either diviſion of the province." The invaſion of Bootan, a dependency of Tibet, by a neighbouring Rajah, induced them to apply to the government at Calcutta when Mr. Haſtings was preſident, who availed himſelf of the opportunity to open an intercourſe, and cultivate a friendſhip, with the Lama; and deputing to Tibet Mr. Bogle, a gentleman eminently qualified for this miſſion, 1774, who arrived at the reſidence of the Lama in October that year; returned to Bengal April following; and ſo ingratiated himſelf into his confidence as to be intruſted, ſome time after, with a conſiderable ſum for building a temple and houſe for his votaries

taries at Bengal on the banks of the Ganges oppoſite to Calcutta. Upon the death of the Lama, Mr. Haſtings propoſed to ſend a ſecond deputation to Tibet, at the head of which was Mr. Turner, who here gives an ample, candid, and intereſting detail of his progreſs and proceedings; his interview with the regent and infant ſucceſſor (18 months old) of the Lama, into whom his ſoul was believed to have paſſed; and of his formal inſtallation when he reached the age of three years; and of the interruption of the intercourſe with Tibet and Bengal by the jealouſy of the Chineſe, who had reſcued the former kingdom from an invaſion of their neighbours, the Nepaleſe.

Mr. T.'s account was firſt publiſhed in vol. I. of the Aſiatic Miſcellany, 1789 (ſee our vol. LXIII.), together with Poorungheer's journey, 1784.

Bootan is governed by a Daeb Rajah, who is alſo a Lama, who expreſſed great friendſhip for the Engliſh and the governor-general, and was a man of intelligent curioſity. Mr. T. reſided in his country from the end of May to the beginning of September, and from that time to the 2d of December in Tibet. In this latter country his principal communication was with the regent, brother of the departed Teſhoo Lama. He was at laſt introduced to an audience of the infant into whoſe body the ſoul of the deceaſed Lama had choſen to tranſmigrate, and who was the ſon of a native of Laſſa, driven out by the intrigues of his rivals and the jealouſy of the Chineſe government there; and his wife while ſuckling her ſon "fed ſparingly, eating only fruit, being reſtricted from all animal food as well as from the uſe of ſpirits."

The entrance into Tibet is diſtinguiſhed by the drearieſt objects in nature, by ſeverity of cold, by mountains clothed with perpetual ſnow, and by feeble vegetation; yet the ſcenery is repreſented as altogether ſublime. We trace among the Tibetians many conformities with the patriarchal times and manners. The country abounds with aſtoniſhing variety and quantity of wild fowl, game, beaſts of prey, flocks, droves, and herds, and with invaluable mines. The Tibetians appear to have had originally a true patriarchal religion (ſee p. 306); and its great corruption was in all probability derived from India, and probably at the ſame period that the debaſement of the old patriarchal religion of China came from the ſame place; which may be conjectured to have happened about the time of the birth of Jeſus Chriſt. Being warned by an antient prophecy, which it is remarkable had ſpread all over the world, they ſent for light from the Weſt; and when their embaſſadors were ſtopped in India, they brought back to China the abominable idolatry of Fo. "In nothing, however, does there appear ſo great a difference as in the religious eſtabliſhment of India and Tibet. The religion of the Hindoo, without any acknowledged individual ſuperior, and almoſt any edifice of magnitude ſet apart for its profeſſors, mixes all alike in the common buſineſs of the world, and a promiſcuous multitude is continually paſſing before the eye, among whom no external difference of character can be traced, unleſs by chance you ſhall diſcover that ſacred and diſcriminating mark, the Zeimar, which is a ſmall cord, made of the Cuſa graſs, worn next the ſkin, paſſing over the ſhoulder to the hip, by the Bramins only. The ſober and reflecting character of the Tibetians exhibits a different picture: among them all is ſyſtem and order: the mind readily obeys the ſuperiority it has been accuſtomed to acknowledge. A ſovereign Lama, immaculate, immortal, omnipreſent, and omniſcient, is placed at the ſummit of their fabrick. He is eſteemed the vicegerent of the only God, the mediator between mortals and the Supreme. They view him only in the moſt amiable light; as perpetually abſorbed in religious duty; and, when called to beſtow attention on mortal beings, as employed only in the benign office of diſtributing comfort and conſolation by his bleſſing, and in exerciſing the firſt of all attributes, forgiveneſs and mercy. He is alſo the centre of all civil government, which derives from his authority all its influence and power. At the ſame time that he is the ſoul which animates their whole ſyſtem, a regular gradation from the moſt venerated Lama, through the whole order of Gylongs to the young noviciate, is obſerved with rigid ſeverity. The inferior gradations from the preſident of a monaſtery, who is always ſtyled Lama in addition to the name of the ſtation to which he belongs, are Gylong, Tobha, and Tuppa. On the eſtabliſhment of the monaſtery of Teſhoo Loombgo were reckoned at that period

period no leſs than 3700 Gylongs for the performance of daily ſervice in the Goomba, or temple; four Lamas choſen from among them ſuperintend and direct their religious ceremonies. One is annually elected from among the Gylongs, and called Kegwi, whoſe duty for the year is to attend to the due preſervation of regularity and order. He inſpects the diſtribution of proviſions; has a right at all times to enter the apartments of the prieſts; is preſent at all religious aſſemblies and proceſſions; and is armed, as a badge of his office, with a wand and a ſmall brazier of burning incenſe, pendent by three chains from the extremity of a ſtaff; and he is to mark any viſible inattention by ſlightly burning the party, or by a blow. Youth intended for the ſervice of the monaſtery are received into the eſtabliſhment at the age of 8 or 10, are called *Tuppa*, and receive inſtructions ſuited to their age, and the duties for which they are deſigned. At 15 they are admitted of the order of *Tolha*, the firſt ſtep in their religious claſs; and between 24 and 25 into the order of *Gylong*; and thence elected to preſide over ſome endowed monaſtery, of which there are multitudes ſpread all over Tibet. Theſe religious are enjoined ſobriety, forego all ſociety with women, and are confined to the auſtere practices of the cloiſter. Of nunneries the number is conſiderable; and the ſtricteſt laws exiſt to prevent any woman even from accidentally paſſing the night within the limits of a monaſtery, or a man within thoſe of a nunnery. Indeed, there appears to be a regulation among them moſt completely framed to obviate abuſe and eſtabliſh reſpect towards the ſacred orders of both ſexes. The nation is divided into two diſtinct and ſeparate claſſes; thoſe who carry on the buſineſs of the world, and thoſe who hold intercourſe with heaven. No interference of the laity ever interrupts the regulated duties of the clergy. The latter by mutual compact take care of all their ſpiritual concerns; and the former, by their labours, enrich and populate the ſtate." (p. 309—312.)

Though the worſhip of one God and a mediator is profeſſed in Tibet, the multitude of idols with which their temples are filled, and in ſome of which the aſhes of the inferior Lamas or chief Gylongs are incloſed, argues a confuſion of gods or ſaints, as in the church of Rome, which has ſhamefully blended Chriſtianity with Paganiſm.

Chap. IV. brings us to the capital, and introduces us to the regent; and here the work becomes in an extraordinary degree intereſting. The reception of Mr. Turner by the regent; the regeneration of the Lama; the influence of the Court of China, with various particulars illuſtrative of the manners civil and religious of the people of Tibet; the deſcription of the firſt public tribute of homage to the Lama; and the ceremony of his removal from Kylee to Terpaling. Chap. V. is employed in the repreſentation of their religious ſolemnities, and a deſcription of the mauſoleum erected to the memory of the deceaſed Lama, whoſe body is lodged within it, embalmed, in a wooden coffin, in a ſhrine of gold, covered by one of copper.

The Tibetians expreſs an eager deſire to viſit Bengal; which, beſides its natural contraſt to their own country, is rendered peculiarly dear to them by the powerful influence of religious prejudices. The regeneration of their Lama is ſaid to have taken place in times of remote antiquity near the ſite of the antient and ruined city of Gowr; and all thoſe places held in religious veneration by the Hindoos, as Gya, Benares, Mahow, and Allahabad, are equally objects of ſuperſtitious zeal with a votary of the Tibet faith, who thinks himſelf bleſſed above his fellow diſciples if he can but perform a pilgrimage to thoſe hallowed places. The late Teſhoo Lama had the merit of having performed his by proxy to Caſthi, Prag, Gunga, Sagir, and Jagarnaut, at the imminent hazard of the pilgrim's falling a martyr to the intemperate heat of Hindoſtan, or the enervating atmoſphere of the low-lands. (pp. 267, 268.) "The general belief among them is, that both the ſciences and the arts had their origin in the holy city of Benares, which they have been taught to eſteem as the ſource and centre both of learning and religion. Hither they refer, as to a common origin, all the knowledge of other nations, as well as the firſt dawn of light that beamed upon their own ſpiritual and civil inſtitutions." (p. 287.) "The bold ſpirit of enterprize that animate the Engliſh nation claimed the regent's particular admiration, though he could not help attributing the motive that impelled ſo numerous a claſs of Engliſhmen to leave their country and their friends, and encounter the dangers of inclement climates

climates and rude inhospitable men, to some great internal defect in their own country." (p. 177.)

"The instruments used in their processions were all of an enormous size; yet, harsh as each, individually taken, might sound to a musical ear, when joined together in unison with the voices of 2 or 300 boys and men, managed with varying modulation, from the lowest and softest cadence to the loudest swell, they produced to my ear an effect extremely grand." (p. 303.)

Part III. contains Mr. Turner's modest and informing report on the result of his mission, which opened a commercial communication between Bengal and Tibet, and a list of the usual articles of commerce between Tibet and the surrounding countries. Part IV. Mr. Saunders's account of the vegetable and mineral productions of Bootan and Tibet. Part V. A letter from Mr. Macpherson to the governor-general of Bengal, containing some particulars relating to the journey of Poorungheer to Teshoo Loomboo; the inauguration of Teshoo Lama; and the state of Tibet from 1783 to 1785. Part VI. brings down the situation of affairs there to 1793.

This interesting work is illustrated with a survey of the road from Buxadewar to Taffisudon, in Bootan, and thence to Teshoo Loomboo, in Tibet; eleven views taken on the spot by Lieut. Davis or Capt. Turner; the Yak, or Tartarian bull, from a picture by Stubbs; and specimens of Umin and Uchar characters in the language of Tibet; all engraved by Basire.

196. *An Attempt towards reviſing our* English *Tranſlation of the* Greek *Scriptures, or the New Covenant of* Jeſus Chriſt; *and towards illuſtrating the Senſe by philoſophical and explanatory Notes. By* William Newcome, *D. D. Member of the Royal* Iriſh *Academy, and Archbiſhop of* Armagh. 2 *vols.*

THIS work, printed in Dublin, 1796, seems to have found its way to London only since the death of the respectable translator; who, in a modest Preface, informs his readers, that his "original intention extended no farther than to improve our authorized translation of the Greek Scriptures, following the text of Griesbach's excellent edition, except in a few instances; the reasons for which deviations that work itself will suggest; placing between brackets those words to which the learned editor has prefixed a mark*, denoting that this should probably, though not certainly, be expunged, and omitting the passages, which he inserts in his inner margin, and esteems undoubtedly spurious, though, with a becoming deference to the more able decision of skilful criticks." The Archbishop adds, "I concluded this task with as much attention and labour as its importance demands, sensible throughout that it was too arduous an undertaking for one man; and that even uniformity itself, the sole advantage to be expected from a single translator, could not be supported with accuracy in so long a work, the different parts of which must be pursued at great intervals. But, after having advanced thus far, I was convinced that my plan was very defective, unless I subjoined a comment to the text of such an important and difficult book. I therefore engaged in a second labour, of selection and abridgement from a body of notes which I had formed or compiled many years ago, with occasional additions suggested by able commentators, or by my own study of the Sacred Text. If I have not regularly quoted my authorities as a translator or as an expositor, let the neglect be attributed to its proper cause; not to plagiarism, but to the recent formation of this design, and a prior carelessness in making proper references, the later investigation of which would have imposed an insupportable burthen. A few unborrowed elucidations of obscure passages, and a comprehension in no great compass of not a few capital criticisms made by others, are the abatement which I offer for various omissions, inaccuracies, and errors. Many have explored the Scriptures with an acuteness and eloquence to the praise of which I am very far from aspiring; but none admires them more, and none more ardently wishes that they were more generally, more diligently, and more impartially studied, and that they became the rule of faith and practice to the whole world. The volumes of sacred criticism may be compared to an antient and ample treasure-house, containing innumerable offerings of different value. Men are frequently

* Griesbach's mark is two parallel lines =. "On examining my book since it was printed, I find that I have sometimes inattentively departed from this rule."

warped in their application of these gifts; but God will graciously accept all those which are presented with a sincere desire to promote his glory." Preface.

The account we gave of the Archbishop, p. 91, will shew that none laboured more on sacred criticism; and though these notes are few, not one of them is out of place, or unimportant. The variations from the established translation are judicious, and not overloaded. In many instances the more literal sense of the Greek is subjoined, as in Mr. Worsley's version, which is on the same plan, though without explanatory notes, and with greater departure from the established version.

Both these translations, however, have one common merit, that they are better adapted to readers at large, and give the sense of Scripture in the plainest style and manner, without periphrasis and without perversion.

197. *The Natural History of the Tea-Tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and on the Effects of Tea-drinking. A new Edition. By* John Coakley Lettsom, *M. D.*

"IN the year 1769 was printed an inaugural dissertation, intituled, *Observationes ad vires Theæ pertinentes*."

"In the year 1772 was published, 'The Natural History of the Tea-tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and Effects of Tea-drinking,' which not only contained a translation of the Thesis, but likewise the natural history of this vegetable, and which having been long out of print, it was thought a second edition would be favourably received by the publick."

In the first edition, the Thesis was considerably altered and augmented. The whole first part, containing 36 pages besides the Preface, was new; and the observations subjoined to the experiments in the second part were greatly extended.

But if the first edition of the English tract is much augmented from the Latin Thesis, still more does the present edition improve upon the former: that had only one plate, the same which is still the frontispiece; this has four additional plates, the three first of which are beautifully coloured. They are these: bohea tea, p. 41; olea fragrans, p. 43; camellia sensanqua, p. 46; boxes for conveying plants, p. 55. The list of authors (§ 3) who have written on the subject of tea is increased nearly one half; the ensuing section is much extended, particularly by a table of the exports of tea from China, taken from Sir George Staunton's book. In § 8, the account of the olea fragrans, the flowers of which are frequently mixed with tea to give it a fine scent, is now added, as well as that of the camellia sesanqua. Some occasional additions will be found in the sections of the second part, as well as a new arrangement, in some instances, of those subdivisions. The whole increase of pages in this edition is from 64 to 192; but a part of that difference is certainly owing to the more elegant form of the present publication, and the space left, for the sake of that elegance, at the end of each section. The whole, in its present state, constitutes a very satisfactory account of a subject, in which, from the long-established custom of drinking this infusion, almost every inhabitant of England feels more or less interest.

198. *A Continuation of Facts and Observations relative to the* Variolæ Vaccinæ, *or Cow-Pox. By* Edward Jenner, *M. D. F. R. S.*

DR. J. having asserted, that the pre-eminence which the Cow-pox enjoys over the small-pox is, that no pustules are produced by the former except only on or near the inoculated part, and that it can only be propagated by applying the matter of a pustule to a part from which the scarf-skin has been abraded or removed, consequently that the disease is not communicable by the breath or *effluvia*, as the small-pox is; that the contrary effect was produced in the subjects inoculated by Dr. Woodville appears to be, that his patients had been inoculated with small-pox the third or fifth day after the insertion of the vaccine matter; and that succeeding inoculation of the latter has produced no pustules but on or near the inoculated part.

199. *A Picture of* Christian *Philosophy. By* Robert Fellowes, *A. B.* Ox. *The Second Edition, with Corrections and Additions.*

HOWEVER we gave our approbation to the former edition (vol. LXVIII. p. 1057), we cannot forbear observing of this, that, though it contains many passages favourable to religion and virtue, much that is well conceived and well written, it is one of the last books that

that we ſhould recommend to the general reader; and that the author cannot be too much upon his guard againſt himſelf and the youthful and arrogant ſpeculations raiſed in his mind. Already he is a latitudinarian in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, p. 144—147; and what that leads to is too obvious for us to dwell on.

200. Smith's *Views in* London.
(Continued from vol. LXIII. p. 745.)

N° VII. contains

The monument of Sir John and Lady Croſby, in the church of St. Helen, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. Better executed in "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. II. p. 248, Pl. XCIII*. See an account of his houſe in our vol. LIX. p. 1003.

Plowden's monument on the North wall in the Temple church.

The front of the old theatre in Drury-lane, next to Bridges-ſtreet, built by order of Mr. Garrick, previous to parting with his ſhare of the theatre.

Bancroft's monument in the church of St. Helen, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

Bruce caſtle at Tottenham.

Sir Edward Wynter's monument in Batterſea church.

Another monument on the North wall of the Temple church.

Bermondſey abbey-gate.

N° VIII.

Entrance into Mr. Holden's family-vault in St. Bride's church-yard, one of the few relicks after the fire, 1666.

William Hogarth's tomb in Chiſwick church-yard.

The ſtatues of King Lud and his two ſons from Ludgate, now in the bone-houſe of St. Dunſtan's church, at the Eaſt end of which Sir Francis Goſling intended to have ſet them up.

Tombs of Richard Pendrell and George Chapman, in the church-yard of St. Giles in the Fields.

Gerard's hall, in Baſing-lane.

Figure of a knight Templar, and a ſkeleton figure, ſaid to be that of old Overie, father of the foundreſs of the priory, in St. Mary Overie's church.

South-eaſt view of the rectory-houſe, at Newington Butts.

Tomb of William Woollet, in Pancras church-yard.

N° IX.

Cleveland houſe, before it was altered, 1795.

The old Fountain inn in the Minories, taken down 1793. In the dining-room was a date, 1430, which makes this houſe coëval with the White Hart inn, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. See vol. LVIII. p. 671.

Monument of Sir Paul Pinder, in St. Botolph's church, Biſhopſgate-ſtr.

North or inſide view of the Traitors' gate in the Tower.

The conduit near Bayſwater. See vol. LXVIII. p. 293.

Clarendon houſe, Piccadilly.

South view of the Bloody tower in the Tower of London.

Old houſes in the Butcher-row. Now about to be taken down.

No. X.

Guildhall chapel.

Lincoln's inn gate, Chancery-lane. The inſcription and date on this gate is engraved in Mr. Ellis's Hiſtory of Shoreditch, p. 193.

White-hart [tavern] Biſhopſgate-ſtr.

Prince Rupert's houſe, Beech-lane, Barbican.

The Queen's Nurſery, Golden-lane, Barbican.

Van Dun's alms-houſes in Petty France, with his mural monument on the North ſide of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter.

Monument of Frances Dutcheſs Dudley in the church of St. Giles in the Fields.

201. *Economy illuſtrated and recommended, and a Caution againſt Modern Infidelity, in Two Sermons, preached at the Meeting-houſe in the* Old Jewry, *and printed by particular Requeſt. By* Abraham Rees, *D.D. F.R.S.*

FROM the miracle related John vi. 12. the Doctor inculcates economy in the uſe of the ordinary means of our ſubſiſtence, in the conduct of our ſecular concerns, in the management of our time, the regulation of our conduct, and the increaſe of our happineſs. In the ſecond ſermon, from Malachi iii. 16, 17, he takes occaſion to compare Britain with Paleſtine, and the men of infidel or no principles with thoſe of religious principles, and the neceſſity of the latter uniting to ſtem the influence of the former.

202. *The Riſe and Diſſolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis; including the Origin of modern Deiſm and Atheiſm, the Genius and Conduct of theſe Aſſociations, their Lecture-rooms, Field-meetings, and Deputations, from the Publication of* Paines' *"Age of Reaſon" till the preſent Period; with general Conſiderations on the Influence of Infidelity upon Society, anſwering the various*

various Objections of Deiſts and Atheiſts; and a Poſtſcript upon the preſent State of Democratical Politicks, Remarks upon Profeſſor Robiſon's *late Work, &c. &c. By* William Hamilton Reid.

MR. R. ſhould have taken for his motto, *Experto crede Roberto*; for, he is a converted penitent, and the better qualified to reveal the ſecrets of the priſon-houſe. There can be little doubt of the truth of what he aſſerts. Facts ſpeak for themſelves; and we have reaſon to thank the vigilance of Government for putting a ſtop to meetings whoſe tendency was of the moſt fatal kind to the intereſts of individuals and the publick, civil and religious. Contemptible as ſome of theſe meetings may appear in the aggregate or individually, they kept pace with others of a ſimilar and ſuperior order. What is obſerved, p. 45, of the licences for preaching, not leſs than 297 being taken out at the New Seſſions-houſe, Clerkenwell, in the courſe of the years 1796 and 1797, is a powerful argument for the motion, reſpecting ſuch licences, which the publick were encouraged to expect from one of their repreſentatives in parliament. The aim at overthrowing the regal power in France is ſtated from one of the late Lord Orford's letters, 1765, to have been at that time in proſpect, upon the death of the Dauphin.

Mr. R's publication is deſerving of ſerious peruſal.

It is here proper to notice the re-appearance of the ſocieties on the celebration of the French 14th of July, as mentioned in ſeveral papers of the 16th, with the uſual blaſphemous ſongs and ſeditious toaſts, in the neighbourhood of Finſbury-ſquare. This circumſtance, without naming the toaſts, is thus ſtated in the French official paper, the Moniteur, of July 23:

"Un certain nombre de membres de la ſociété de correſpondance (Correſponding Society) ſe ſont réunis Lundi dernier dans une maiſon ſituée près de Moorfields*, pour celebrer l'anniverſaire du quatorze Juillet Français. Cette fête a duré juſqu'à 5 heures du matin. Il y a été porté des toaſts et chanté des couplets en l'honneur de ce memorable evénement."

203. *Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year* 1800. *By* John Bowles, *Eſq.*

THIS zealous and conſiſtent advocate of Adminiſtration thus concludes theſe comprehenſive and well-timed reflections: "Whether it be allotted to ſociety to eſcape the deſtruction with which it is menaced, can be known only to the Supreme Diſpoſer of all Events, who, at one glance, beholds the paſt, the preſent, and the future. But as far as our limited capacities can enable us to form a judgement upon this moſt important of all temporal concerns, an opportunity for ſuch an eſcape ſeems to preſent itſelf. The reſult of all human efforts muſt, doubtleſs, be uncertain; but if, in a great and aweful criſis, black with horror, replete with calamity, and pregnant with ruin, it be poſſible, without preſumption, to pronounce confidently on the efficacy of propoſed expedients, we may venture to aſſert, that if mankind deſire to avert the perils to which they are expoſed, they muſt liſten to the warning VOICE — iſſuing from the North;—which calls upon all Nations to "RESTORE THE RIGHTS OF LAWFUL GOVERNMENT, WHEREVER THOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN USURPED—TO UNITE THEIR FORCES FOR THE SPEEDY DESTRUCTION OF THE COMMON ENEMY, AND TO BUILD ON HIS RUINS PERMANENT TRANQUILLITY FOR THEMSELVES AND POSTERITY—AND TO RESOLVE NOT TO SHEATH THE SWORD UNTIL THEY HAVE SEEN THE DOWNFALL OF THE MONSTER, WHO THREATENS TO CRUSH ALL LEGAL AUTHORITIES."

"No pauſe, no reſt, till, welt'ring on the ground, [many a wound."
The pois'nous Hydra lies, and pierc'd with

204. *Sequel to "The* Engliſh *Reader;" or, Elegant Selections in Proſe and Poetry. Deſigned to improve the higheſt Claſs of Learners in Reading; to eſtabliſh a Taſte for juſt and accurate Compoſition; and to promote the Intereſts of Piety and Virtue. By* Lindley Murray, *Author of* "Engliſh *Grammar adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners,*" &c.

THE character that we formerly gave of Mr. Murray's "Engliſh Reader" (vol. LXIX. p. 146) is juſtly applicable to the preſent ſupplemental volume. Its contents are drawn from the moſt correct and elegant writers; and in the ſelection all due attention has been paid by the compiler to preſerve untainted the morals, at the ſame time that he agreeably amuſes and improves the minds, of the riſing generation.

We are glad to perceive that, in his ſearch after materials for the poetical department

* This muſt mean *Bedlam*. EDIT.

department of this volume, Mr. Murray has blended with the productions of Young, Thomſon, &c. a few flowrets from Cowper, Williams, and Crabbe; and has not wholly overlooked the pious, poetical, and too-much-neglected, poems of Ogilvie.

205. *The Laſt Dying Words of the Eighteenth Century, a* Pindaric *Ode; giving an humourous and chronological Detail of all the remarkable Events, Faſhions, Characters, &c. &c. By* Andrew Merry, *Eſq.*

THE following contraſt of antient with modern modes of dreſs, ſupported by a caricature title-page, are perhaps the beſt ſpecimens of a writer who calls Queen Anne *daughter* of K. William.

"A. D. 1700.

"What modeſty now mark'd our fair,
They did not leave their boſoms bare,
Creating paſſion!
But hiding almoſt all the ſkin,
They wore large caps, tied under chin;
Ah, ſweet old faſhion!
And the ruff handkerchiefs did ſo pin
That no part of the breaſt lay open.—

"The titled lady, neat and prim,
Exhibited a perſon ſlim,
With waiſt ſo nice and taper;
How neatly ſix'd was every pin!
So tightly lac'd, ſhe look'd as thin
As was her own thread-paper.
And then, by a large *hoop*'s aſſiſtance,
She kept the fopling at a diſtance.

"The *Macaroni*, like a lord,
Walk'd with *full-bottom'd* wig and ſword,
And *cravat* as was made then;
A long ſquare coat with a large cuff,
For tailors put in cloth enough,
A ſign that they were paid then!
With fierce *cock'd* hat they look'd like *men*,
And wore two coſtly rings;
At firſt *large* buckles, *ſmall* ones then,
But never thought of *ſtrings*."

206. *A Memorial read to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,* Dec. 18, 1799; *and a Speech, delivered before the ſame Society,* Jan. 29, 1800, *by* Edmund Cartwright, *M. A. With an Appendix, containing Letters from the late Sir* William Jones, *Dr.* Thurlow, *late Biſhop of* Durham, *and other diſtinguiſhed Characters,* &c. &c.

MR. C. was candidate for the place of ſecretary to the Society on the death of Mr. More; but, if it be deemed extraordinary that a perſon of his ſuperior talents and eminence in the republick of letters ſhould have thought of accepting that place, his generous teſtimony, on reſigning it, to the greater merit of his opponent, Mr. Taylor, who was unanimouſly elected, is ſuch a rare inſtance of candour, as to entitle the author to a very high degree of applauſe.

The mechanical reputation Mr. C. has, for ſo many years, ſupported, and which, from the ſacrifices he made to it, ought to have ſupported him, ſeemed indiſpenſably to have required the preſent publication. The manufactures he is more immediately acquainted with are thoſe extenſive ones of wool and cotton, every proceſs of which he has directed, from the raw ſtate of the article till perfected in the loom. He has brought forward three mechanical inventions, in departments of invention totally diſtinct from each other. Theſe are, the method of combing wool by machinery, by which 40,000l. a year is ſaved to the manufacturers, and ſoon will be two millions; the geometrical principle of conſtructing arches, ſo as to have no lateral preſſure; and the late improvements in the ſteam-engine, ſimplifying its conſtruction, and reducing its expence, for manufactories.

Mr. C. was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; acquainted with, and a correſpondent of, the late Sir William Jones, whoſe letters are here ſubjoined*, with one from Bp. Thurlow, who gave him a prebend of Durham; one from Lord Bathurſt, who, in 1791, at his great age, viſited his combing-mill; from Sir John Sinclair, on the Society for improving Britiſh wool; from Dr. Crawford, phyſician at Baltimore, on his new-invented fire-proof bricks, and extracts relating to his diſcovery of the ſucceſsful uſe of yeaſt in putrid fevers.

Mr. C. is author of the poetical ſtory of "Armine and Elvira, 1772," which is going to be reprinted, with other poems by the ſame author.

207. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Mary's, Nottingham, Sept. 4, 1798, *before the Governors of the General Hoſpital. By* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſtone.

WE have had occaſion to commend Mr. P's performances more than once. This ſenſible and judicious diſcourſe,

* From theſe we learn that he was propoſed by his friends, 1780, as a candidate to repreſent the Univerſity of Oxford in parliament (and who more proper for the purpoſe?) but declined bringing-up his friends, who were principally independent voters.

like

like a former, publiſhed 1786, applying the general principle of it to another very important mode of *diſtributing* the education and religious inſtruction of indigent youth, points out another mode of *diſtributing*, from 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18, drawn from the natural inequality of man.

208. *An Appendix to the "Guide to the Church;" in which the principal Advantages in that Work are more fully maintained, in Anſwer to the Objections brought againſt them by Sir* Richard Hill, *Bart. in his Letters addreſſed to the Author, under the Title of "An Apology for Brotherly Love." By the Rev.* Charles Daubeny, *LL. B. &c.*

WE have not noticed the former publications of either writer here alluded to; and it is with regret we find ſuch a controverſy inſtituted and continued, wherein each writer is, in the other's opinion, if not a *heretick*, at leaſt a *ſchiſmatick*. Sir Richard pronounces the ſenſe of the Church, in certain articles, to be Calviniſtical. Mr. D. ſhews, by forcible arguments, and judicious applications to the ſentiments of early Reformers, that theſe articles are to be interpreted in the Arminian ſenſe. Sir Richard looks with abhorrence on perſons holding the latter ſentiments, and has expreſſed, in too ſtrong terms, an inclination to deprive them of their functions. It is eaſy to ſee to what this inclination tends — the encouragement of field-preaching, and itinerant miſſionaries of the Baronet's principles, too many of whom, by the purchaſe of livings by their patrons, are creeping into the Church of England. Thus Sir Richard ſupports and encourages ſchiſm. Mr. D. defends the doctrines and diſcipline of the Church of England, and ſufficiently refutes Sir Richard's inſinuations againſt them. As both are advocates for an eſtabliſhed form of Church Government, it was not neceſſary, perhaps, to juſtify Epiſcopal againſt Preſbyterian Government; but the queſtion of accommodating the government of the Church to the circumſtances of the State, ſince it has been affirmed on very high authority*, comes more properly under reviſion; and ſuch conduct is treated, in our opinion, with the cenſure it deſerves. Conformity to the canons of the Church is eſſential in a miniſter of it. An inſtance is given, with the name of a diſtinguiſhed clergyman, who, in the diocele of Peterborough, is preſumed to be regular upon his own living, yet, in the diocele of Bath and Wells, preaches in a meeting-houſe of Diſſenters. The caſe is not uncommon. A ſimilar inſtance is well known in the diocele of Ely, and we have reviewed another in that of Exeter. The beſt remedy for theſe miſchievous inconſiſtences, in our opinion, is, conſtant reſidence, exemplary conduct, and Chriſtian preaching; and all theſe our biſhops ſhould require as eſſential and indiſpenſable.

* Mr. Paley.

209. *Report from the Clergy of a Diſtrict in the Diocele of* Lincoln, *convened for the Purpoſe of conſidering the State of Religion in the ſeveral Pariſhes in the ſaid Diſtrict, as well as the beſt Mode of promoting the Belief and Practice of it; and of guarding, as much as poſſible, againſt the Dangers ariſing to the Church and Government of this Kingdom from the alarming Increaſe of Profaneneſs and Irreligion on the one Hand, and from the falſe Doctrine and evil Deſigns of fanatic and ſeditious Teachers on the other.*

"THE following report is printed in compliance with the wiſhes of ſeveral perſons to whom it has been communicated, and with the hope that the publication will excite general attention to the important ſubjects; as it is feared that this intereſting ſtatement of facts, exiſting in the diſtrict to which the report relates, will be found, upon examination, to be applicable to a great part of the kingdom." Advertiſement.

This general meeting was convened, Thurſday, Aug. 29, 1799, with the permiſſion and approbation of the Bp. of Lincoln. A report was drawn up from written returns, and exhibited at an adjourned meeting in September. This report ſtates, that, in 79 pariſhes, the ordinary number of attendants on divine ſervice does not amount to one-third of the number of inhabitants, and the communicants are not one-ſixth of the adults; that ſuch perſons rarely require the ſpiritual aſſiſtance of their miniſters, and ſcarcely ever before the laſt extremity; that parents and maſters are very remiſs in enforcing the attendance of children and ſervants on divine worſhip and catechetical inſtruction; that Sunday-ſchools are ill attended; and that there is almoſt a total diſuſe of family prayer, and of reading the Scriptures. In order to ſtop the progreſs of thoſe who follow and encourage fanatical impoſtures of the loweſt kind

kind and orders, the remedies propoſed here are, the circulation of proper treatiſes on family devotion and reading the Scriptures, and exerting authority and example to bring their own families to church, moderating in their own perſons indulgence in worldly purſuits and amuſements, frequently and faithfully explaining the doctrines of Chriſtianity, catechiſing youth, inſtructing the ignorant, ſatisfying the doubtful, comforting the afflicted, and adminiſtering ſuitable advice and admonitions, and avoiding all appearance of levity in dreſs or diſcourſe; and being very watchful in ordinary miniſtration, as hurry in the manner of performing it, or omiſſion of the preſcribed forms, or irregularity or unſeaſonableneſs in celebrating divine ſervice, may furniſh offence; vigilance of magiſtrates in executing the laws concerning alehouſes, gaming, profanation of the Lord's day, aboliſhing the fairs, markets, and feaſts, &c. &c. that interfere with Sunday; explanation and amendment of the Toleration act, allowing ſuch members of the Church of England as ſhall deſire it an opportunity of *holding devotional meetings in addition to the church ſervice, ſubject to the direction and ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Church*; reſtricting *lay* preachers, yet *permitting them to read to ſuch meetings* the Scriptures, or books of devotion approved by the biſhop of the dioceſe, or any examiner appointed by him, *ſuch meetings* to be open to the miniſter of the pariſh, who may preſide over them when he pleaſes; and all perſons refuſing to ſubmit to ſuch injunctions to be conſidered as Diſſenters; and ſome ſyſtematic plan to be adopted by the Legiſlature for the regular inſtruction of the infant poor.

Thus far, it may be, all is well; but, as more ſtreſs may ſeem to be laid on the *hearers* than the teachers, a correſpondent has ſuggeſted to us certain improvements on theſe reſolutions, and that the following clauſes be added:

"1. It is with the moſt poignant ſenſations of grief and reluctance that we are conſtrained to obſerve the univerſal indifference and remiſſneſs of our ſpiritual ſuperiors the Biſhops in the various and important articles of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, ever more earneſtly intent upon rendering their political capacities ſubſervient to the increaſe of perſonal influence and emolument, than conſcientiouſly devoting their paſtoral care and concern to the religious intereſts and improvement of their reſpective juriſdictions.—2. An almoſt general practice of the beneficed clergy, who, in too many inſtances, neglect their attendance upon the parochial duties they have *ſolemnly* bound themſelves *perſonally* to perform, paſſing their lives in the purſuit and enjoyment of indulgences far diſtant from the proper ſeat of reſidence; collecting the revenues appropriated to the maintenance of the officiating miniſters, and conſuming it on purpoſes of ſecular gratification, allowing only a ſcanty pittance to the miſerable deputy, whoſe neceſſities compel him to ſubmit to any unequal terms of compoſition.—3. The neceſſitous condition of the inferior curates, whoſe want of daily ſuſtenance compels them to travel, on the ſabbath, from church to church, hurrying through a diſtance that frequently interferes with the decent regularity eſſential to the due performance of religious worſhip, which otherwiſe might demand and procure the regard and reſpect annexed to the ſacred functions of their office.—4. The permiſſion allowed to gentlemen's game-keepers, who are ſedulouſly employed, through the whole courſe of the week, in the detection of poachers, and the purſuit of partridges, to aſſume a clerical character on the Sunday, and lecture their companions on the breach of that morality which they may have countenanced by their own behaviour on ſimilar occaſions."

There is too ſtrong a propenſity to encourage Methodiſm and ſeparation from the Eſtabliſhed Church, under pretence of compromiſing with it. We are ſorry to ſee ſo good a report as has been here made is *anonymous*, and unſupported by the ſignatures of the clergy who have framed it, and who return their thanks to their dioceſan, and invite him to concur with them.

210. *Sermons, preached at* Laura *Chapel*, Bath, *during the Seaſon of* Advent. *By the Rev.* Francis Randolph, *D. D. Prebendary of* Briſtol, *and Chaplain to the Duke of* York. 8vo. 5s. Rivingtons. 1800.

THESE ſeven ſermons contain a deduction of the Chriſtian ſyſtem, from the fall of Adam to the death of Chriſt.

211. *The Name* Lord of Hoſts *explained and impreſſed, in a Sermon preached in the Chapel of* Prince's Street, Weſtminſter, *on* February 16, *and* Eſſex Street, Strand, February 23, 1800. *By* Joſhua Toulmin. 8vo. 1s. *Publiſhed at earneſt Requeſt.* Johnſon. 1800.

FROM Jeremiah xxxii. 18. Mr. T. ſhews that this title expreſſes rather the Lord of Univerſal Nature than of Armies; but we cannot help, with Dr. Benſon on James v. 4, here quoted, applying it to both ſenſes. The firſt idea

idea is supremely grand; but the second is certainly interesting. As the Lord of the natural world upholds and controuls, so does the Lord of the moral world controul the irregularities and violences which human passions introduce; among other ways, by war, which has its source in ungoverned ambition; and lust of power, and avarice, and every kind of injustice and iniquity, are under the controul of the Lord of Sabaoth. James v. 4.

212. ALFRED, *an Epic Poem, in Twenty-four Books. By* J. Cottle.

ALFRED has been very justly ranked as one of the most shining characters in the page of our National History; as a legislator, second to none; a warrior, the first in the battle; a philosopher, equal to his favourite Boetius; a poet among poets, the restorer of learning, and the patron of science. The Swedes class him with Gustavus Vasa, the deliverer of his country. Chamberlain Suhm, the celebrated Danish historian, has done ample justice to the character of this prince in his History of Denmark *.

It is not a little surprizing, that, whilst some of our first-rate poets resorted to fabulous times for heroes, &c. Alfred should have escaped their notice. D'Urfey's Historical Ballad of Alfred is the only piece of English verse in which that monarch is celebrated till Mr. Cottle hit upon one of the most fruitful subjects in our own or perhaps in any other language; and it is but mere justice to say that he has performed the pleasing task with great ability, and, in many instances, with success. It would not be fair to try him by the rigid rules of epic poetry, which he has, in our opinion, very justly rejected, on a theme that would bear him out without them. "From a persuasion," says he, "that the modern writers of epic poetry have been influenced too much by custom, in almost universally recurring to machinery, battles, classical allusions, and supernatural agency; these, except in the first book, I have wholly rejected. If such auxiliaries have ever been resorted to with advantage, that advantage is now diminished, from the frequency of their use, and the little diversity of their effect: it has not been sufficiently insisted upon, that we should estimate that at a low rate which is attainable by all."

It is to be lamented that our author has not given us a new Life of Alfred, as there are many materials for that subject in the Bodleian and Harleian collections. There is a MS. in the Cottonian library (Cleop. B. V.) intituled "The Chronicle of the Saxons," in which Alfred, or Aelvryt as he is there called, is often mentioned with the highest applause. There are some inequalities in this poem. Many of the sentiments are domestic, and such as will be felt by every British bosom. As a specimen of the poet's sentiments and versification, we shall lay the following speech before the reader, which Alfred is supposed to have delivered to his troops immediately preceding the battle in which he fought for all that was dear to a patriot prince:

——"Think, brave and gallant men!
What cause is your's. You, for your freedom, rights, [the race
Your native homes, your faithful friends,
Who call you father, and the wife below'd,
Now fight! These rouse your spirits! These impel [man
Your swords to battle. What in life can
Seek, after slav'ry? What can charm the heart [state
Of prostrate slave? Yet e'en this wretched
You are denied, for, yonder Danes have sworn,
Full confident of victory, to spare,
When this day's strife is o'er, not one who lives,
Subject or Monarch.

"Saxons, do I now
Declare of dangers you yourselves may feel
To fire your spirits? Well I know your hearts
Far nobler, than at time like this to pore
O'er selfish ills; you cast your ardent eyes
To days far distant! You with bitterness
Think of your future race, your sons unborn,
The generations, who, if we succeed
Against this raging foe, from us shall date
Their every blessing, and, in after-times,
When you are low and silent, look to heaven,
And pray its fairest garlands we may bind,
Its highest seats reward you. They shall sit
Beneath the fig-tree and the cluttering vine
Contented, and look back to you, brave men!
Who fought, perchance who bled, to buy for them
Each joy they know.

"Start not at naming Death,
For Death will come, and many a man, who now [less corse!
Stands round me, soon must prove a breathMyself may fall! The tongue that speaks, this heart
That throbs for action, soon upon the ground Exposed

* See Suhm's History of Denmark, 4to, vol. II. pp. 293, 317, 327, 330, 341, 376, 405, 427, 432, 449, 457, 461.

Expoſed and ſtill may lie. Sigh not at this,
But rather let our hearts—both yours and mine— [ven
Exultant leap, and thank the God of Hea-
That in his ſight deſerving we may appear
To fight our country's battles, and receive
The tear of gratitude from thoſe to come.
Smile then at Death! fear only to depart
Unconſcious of performing as you ought
Your trying duties. Having done, let pain,
Let anguiſh ſeize us—let ſoul-harrowing pangs [hard
Rage their brief moment, but the conflict
Soon will ſubſide, and then awaits us all
Pleaſure on earth, or bleſſedneſs in heaven.
Now, down the hill, advance to meet the foe!"

Literary Intelligence.

A very intereſting Journal from Edinburgh, through Parts of North Britain, containing Remarks on Scottiſh Landſcape, Rural Œconomy, &c. embelliſhed with upwards of 50 beautiful Views in Aqua-tinta, will appear early in the winter.

Mr. J. M. Moffat has circulated Propoſals for an Hiſtory of *Malmeſbury*.

Mr. Houſman's Topography, firſt publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine, is nearly ready for preſs, with beautiful engravings by Mr. Jollie, of Carliſle.

A new edition of the Works of Sir David Lindſay of the Mount, a Scottiſh poet of merit in the beginning of the 16th century, has been undertaken by ſome members of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.

Profeſſor Weigleb has publiſhed a Diſſertation on *Griffons*, ſhewing that thoſe of Herodotus were a people of Scythia, who inhabited a country where gold was found in the beds of rivers.

M. Eideſtadt is engaged in a new edition of Diodorus Siculus.

Dr. Grieſbach has compiled his new critical edition of the New Teſtament, which will be ſpeedily put to preſs. Another very ſplendid edition according to his text, with prefatory diſcourſe, and introductions to each book by him, is preparing at Leipſic by Goſchen, the bookſeller, who has had a new Greek type cut expreſſly for it under the Doctor's inſpection.

Langlès has been able, by his reſearches into Arabian Hiſtory, to prove that the tradition, ſupported by the authority of Aboul-Faradje, concerning the deſtruction of the Alexandrian Library, dates from a very high antiquity. Abdellatif [qu. Abdallatiph], a very reſpectable writer, and at leaſt a century anterior to Aboul-Faradje, and other ſtill more antient writers, quoted by Langlès, in a ſecond memoir on Alexandria, concur in proving that Amrou did really conſume a library, which, in 741, ſtill occupied a magnificent edifice, called the *Palace of Science*. Langlès thinks, however, that this library was not that which was originally founded by the Lagides; nor that which, eſtabliſhed by Serapion, and increaſed by the firſt Roman emperors, muſt have been diſperſed in 391, under the reign of Theodoſius I. but one which was formed ſince that period, and was principally compoſed of the works of the fifth and ſixth centuries.

If we are not miſinformed, the National Inſtitute have an intention of continuing that immenſe work begun by the late Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, the Collection of French Hiſtorians, carried down in 14 volumes, including the reign of Louis XI. The deſtruction of many archives during the Revolution, the miſlaying, removal, and diſarrangement, of many more, will be almoſt an inſuperable impediment to future progreſs in this work.

M. Anquetil is collecting the unpubliſhed eſſays written for the prizes given by the Academy of Inſcriptions. The ſubject of the firſt, in 1735, was "The State of the Sciences throughout the Extent of the French Monarchy in the Time of Charlemagne." Theſe will furniſh a collection of curious and uſeful reſearches.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our Norfolk Friend is very kind; but the long letter on the ſubject he mentions (though confeſſedly very intereſting) would not now be well-timed.

We thank W. for his polite note.

Guts remarks that our correſpondent, p. 842, is but ill qualified to become an editor of ſermons. Of his two extracts, the firſt contains little new or ſtriking; and the ſecond is taken almoſt verbatim from the Spectator, N° 26.

In anſwer to R. S. T. the Farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, when fine, will ſell for half a guinea.

A very particular accident has prevented the inſertion of ſeveral letters intended for this month; particularly thoſe of R. H.; Iulus; H. R.; A Lover of my King; Christianus; Stella; E. O.; Mr. Milner; &c. &c.; all which ſhall appear in our next; with Views of Great Waltham; Two more of the Robins; &c.

TO

TO A LADY WHOSE BIRTH-DAY WAS IN APRIL.

TO ſing of cheeks enchanting red,
And eyes where Love delights to play,
Belongs, as I have heard it ſaid,
Moſt to the cheerful month of May.

When April uſhers in the morn,
With clouds of gloom and chilling wind,
The Poet, languid and forlorn,
Far other themes of praiſe ſhall find.

He'll ſing the fingers long and ſmall,
Which their fine ſkill on paſtry try;
And her moſt charming will he call,
Who macaroni makes or pie.

Then treat me not with cold diſdain,
If, for the preſent, I forbear
In lofty panegyric ſtrain
To catch awhile the liſt'ning ear.

That thou art fair, I need not ſing;
That thou art good, I need not ſay:
The firſt ſhall better votaries bring,
The laſt we witneſs every day.

But when *thy* beauty blooms no more,
And when *my* Muſe has loſt its fires,
I ſhall regard thee, as before,
With all the zeal true worth inſpires.

W. B.

KILDA.

FAR in the wat'ry waſte, where his broad wave rolls,
From world to world the vaſt Atlantic
Or from the piny ſhores of Labrador
To frozen Thulè eaſt her aëry height
Aloft to heaven remoteſt KILDA lifts;
Laſt of the ſea-girt Hebrides, that guard,
In filial train, Britannia's parent coaſt.
Thrice happy land! though freezing on the verge
Of arctic ſkies, yet, blameleſs ſtill of arts
That poliſh, to deprave, each other clime,
With ſimple nature, ſimple virtue bleſt.
Beyond Ambition's walk, where never War
Uprear'd his ſanguine ſtandard; nor un-ſheath'd,
For wealth or power, the deſolating ſword.
Where Luxury, ſoft Syren, who around
To thouſand nations deals her nectar'd cup
Of pleaſing bane, that ſoothes at once and kills,
Is yet a name unknown. But calm Con-tent,
That lives to Reaſon; antient Faith, that binds
The plain community of guileleſs hearts
In love and union; Innocence of ill
Their guardian genius: theſe, the Powers that rule
This little world, to all its ſons ſecure
Man's happieſt life; the ſoul ſerene and ſound
From Paſſion's rage, the body from diſeaſe.
Red on each cheek, behold the roſe of Health;
Firm in each ſinew Vigour's pliant ſpring,
By temperance brac'd to peril and to pain,
Amid the floods they ſtem, or on the ſteep
Of upright rocks their ſtraining ſteps ſur-mount,
For food or paſtime. Theſe light up their morn,
And cloſe their eve in ſlumber ſweetly deep,
Beneath the North, within the circling roar
Of Ocean raging round. But, laſt and beſt,
What Avarice, what Ambition ſhall not know,
True Liberty is theirs, the Heaven-ſent gueſt,
Who in the cave, or on th' uncultur'd wild,
With Independence dwells; and Peace of Mind
In youth, in age, their ſun that never ſets.

AN ODE, SUNG BY CALYPSO'S NYMPHS TO TELEMACHUS, ON THE DESCENT OF ORPHEUS TO THE SHADES BELOW.

Telemaque, Liv. I. p. 7.

ORPHEUS approach'd the ſhades below,
Where Acheron's bitter waters flow,
And ſtruck his vocal lyre;
Th' infernal Monarch heard the ſtrain,
And, though averſe, could not refrain
To liſten and admire.

Ixion ſtopp'd his wheel and gaz'd,
While Siſyphus ſtood ſtill, amaz'd
At Muſick's wond'rous pow'r;
The ſtone delay'd its wonted courſe,
And, lull'd by numbers' potent force,
Deferr'd the penal hour.

Lo! Tantalus forgets the wave,
Though doom'd to make the lake his grave,
Nor heeds his thirſty throat;
Nor ſweeteſt fruits attract his eyes,
So great his wonder and ſurpriſe,
So ſoothing Orpheus' note!

The Furies, long on vengeance bent,
Charm'd with his melody, relent;
Calm is th' infernal air:
No art's untried, no labour, pain,
Or ſkill denied, could he but gain
Eurydice the fair.

The Monarch, mov'd with Orpheus' ſong,
That ſweetly flow'd Styx' waves along,
Conſented to reſtore
His darling wife, if, at the gates
Of Orcus, he obey'd the Fates,
To look behind forbore.

The terms accepted, Orpheus fought
The earth, in heart with pleaſure fraught,
And ſoon forgot the coſt;
He broke his promiſe, look'd behind,
A voice was borne upon the wind,
"Eurydice is loſt!"

JAMES S. MOORE, maſter of the grammar-ſchool, Hertford, Herts.

ADDRESSED TO A GREAT MAN, PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF A GREAT HOUSE.

OH! pity, *Charles*, our heavy ſighs!
Proud *Bidy* yet is ſeated!
Ariſe, thou glory of the ſkies!
And he'll be ſoon defeated!

'Tis

'Tis *Freedom* calls thee, precious ſoul!
How canſt thou ſleep and ſlumber?
The *Patriots* all begin to growl,
From Father *Thames* to *Humber!*

The *Weſtern Cits* are all perplex'd,
To ſee thee ſo long cheat 'em;
The *Loaves and Fiſhes* no leſs vex'd,
To find *Bill Pitt* ſtill eat 'em!

Our *Geeſe and Ganders* candid ſay,
It can't but end their ſorrow!
If *Billy* ends his feaſt to-day,
And *Charles* cuts up to-morrow!

Oh! wiſely then this time embrace!
All Bells will ſhake their ſteeple!
To ſee thee *ſkin* the ſinny race,
And *ſpit* the gander-*people!* E. B.

WRITTEN IN A BIBLE.

OH! that my thoughts would oftner dwell
On thoſe great truths, which Vice repel;
Would meditate on things above,
Whence all our nobleſt actions move;—
Yet retroſpect on errors paſt,
Though they ſhould be in numbers vaſt—
And, in repentance, with due ſorrow own
What tyrant WILL 'gainſt Reaſon's voice hath done!

HOPE be my guide, yet that hope ſuch,
I truſt not in her pow'rs too much;
For Confidence approaches ſin,
And points at ſomething wrong within;
Whilſt Contemplation, humbly giv'n,
May riſe acceptable to Heav'n— [cord"
And what "th' accuſing Spirit would re-
May vaniſh, through the mercy of the Lord.

A RAMBLER.

SONNET, *in the* Italian *Manner, on the following Words of* PETRARCH'S *Will:* "Magiſtro Thomæ de Bombaſia lego Leutem meum bonum, et eum ſonet non pro vanitate ſæculi fugacis, ſed ad laudem Dei Æterni."

BY THOMAS LONG, D. D.

THOMAS, relentleſs Death has ſped his dart; [flow;
To greet thy friendly eye my words move
Haſte! on this livid cheek, before we part,
One kiſs in ſilent ſympathy beſtow.

'Tis now enough—adieu, my tuneful art!
Adieu, ye laurels that adorn'd my brow!
Be thine, my friend, this lute; my love-ſick heart [woe.
Ten luſtrums* to its ſtrings has told its

A nymph, as Dian chaſte, as Venus fair,
Notes that will live, I ween, alone could claim; [ſhare
The pride of monarchs ſought in vain to
This faithful herald of my Laura's fame;
Hence, then, my friend, entruſted to thy care,
Let it not wake but to JEHOVAH'S name.

* *Luſtrum*, a period of five years in Latin computation.

LA FÊTE D'ALEXANDRE;

OU, LE POUVOIR DE LA MUSIQUE: ODE IMITÉE DE DRYDEN.

A CETTE auguſte fête [vainqueur
Où des Perſans l'indomptable
De leurs vaſtes états célebroit la conquête;
Ce héros, entouré de gloire et de ſplendeur,
Se montroit aux regards élevé ſur un trone:
De ſes fiers compagnons la troupe l'environne;
Le Mirte ceint leurs fronts guerriers,
Le Mirte eſt fait pour l'unir aux lauriers.

Telle qu'une épouſe attrayante
Qui d'un premier Himen attend les volup- [tés,
Thaïs, aſſiſe à ſes cotés,
Brilloit de tout l'éclat d'une beauté naiſſante;
Liens charmants! Douce félicité!
La valeur ſeule a droit à la beauté.

Des diſciples de Polimnie,
Régiſſant les ſavants efforts,
Timothée à leur mélodie
Unit en ce grand jour ſes ſublimes accords.
Sous ſes doigts animés ſa frémiſſante lire
Aux cieux porte ſes accens,
Et par leurs charmes puiſſants
Inſpire les tranſports du plus charmant délire.

D'abord il célebre en ſes chants
Jupiter enflammé défertant ſon empire;
Le ſceptre n'eſt plus rien dès l'inſtant qu'on ſoupire.
En un fier dragon tranſformé,
Ce dieu, vers l'objet aimé
Prenant ſa courſe ſublime,
Parcourt des cieux le vaſte abime;
Il arrive, et bientôt par l'excès de ſes feux
Annonce les tranſports du Souverain des dieux. [s'étonne;
A ces pompeux accens tout s'émeut et
On croit voir en ces lieux le Dieu puiſſant qui tonne:
Le Monarque tranſporté,
Dans ſon trouble involuntaire
Au trone des cieux monté,
Croit gouverner le tonnere;
Et d'un geſte redouté
Pouvoir ébraner la tegre.

Le chantre à Jupiter fait ſuccéder Bacchus;
Tambours, hautbois, et trompettes,
De vos bruiants concerts que les airs ſoient émus; [fêtes!
Bacchus vient en triomphe aſſiſter à nos
Il vient; déja je vois l'or de ſes blouds cheveux, [joyeux,
Et les fleurs de ſon teint, et ſon maintien
Du bonheur qui le ſuit aimables interpretes.
C'eſt lui qui d'un nectar divin
Aux mortels enſeigna l'uſage;
Les vapeurs de ce doux breuvage
Chaſſent les vapeurs du chagrin.
Par un charme ſouverain
Bacchus entraine à la gloire;
Il applanit le chemin
Qui conduit à la Victoire,
Et bientôt, le verre en main,
En conſacre la mémoire.

Animé

Animé par ces chants le héros plein d'ardeur
Au combat croit encor signaler son courage;
De cent peuples vaincus trois fois encor vainqueur,
Trois fois il fait des morts un horrible car-nage.
Au trouble qui l'agite, aux éclairs de ses yeux,
Timothée apperçoit l'excès de son yvresse;
Et, tandis qu'il défie et la terre et les cieux,
Par des sons lugubres s'empresse
D'arrêter ses transports fougueux.

Il chante Darius qu'opprime un sort injuste,
Ce Roi magnanime et puissant,
Renversé de son trone auguste
Et couvert des flots de son sang.
En vain l'excès de sa misère
A ses amis, à ses sujets,
Demande la pitié pour prix de ses bienfaits;
Tout te trahit, il reste étendu sur la terre;
Et même en expirant ses regards inquiets
En vain cherchent la main * compatissante et chere
Qui d'un Roi malheureux fermera la pau-piere.

Les yeux baissés, le jeune conquérant,
Dans une tristesse profonde,
Songe alors au destin fragile et chancelant
Des grandeurs de ce monde; [heurs,
Il s'ensent, il soupire, et sensible aux mal-
Ses yeux se rempliſſent de pleurs.

L'amour alors succède à la triſteſſe;
Le ſublime artiſte en ſourit:
D'un facile ſuccès d'avance il s'applaudit;
La pitié mene à la tendreſſe:
Par la douceur enchantreſſe
D'un Rithme cadencé pour la voix des plaiſirs,
Il inſpire la paix et les tendres deſirs.
Fuyons, dit-il, les travaux de la guerre;
La gloire n'eſt qu'une vaine chimere,
Qui dans des maux ſans fin, dans le meurtre et l'horreur,
Nous fait perdre des jours deſtinés au bon-heur.
L'univers eſt ſous ta puiſſance,
Jouis de tes faits glorieux;
Vois l'objet charmant de tes feux
Prêt à couronner ta vaillance,
Et goute en paix la jouiſſance
Des biens que t'accordent les Dieux.

Mille applaudiſſemens annoncent la victoire
Que remporte l'amour; [toire
Mais à l'harmonie en ce jour
Il doit toute ſa gloire.
Vaincu par ſa douce langueur,
Sur celle qu'il adore [deur;
Le Prince jette un regard plein d'ar-
La contemple, ſoupire, et la contemple encore; [vin,
Cédant enfin aux dieux de l'amour et du
Ce fier vainqueur ſuccombe et tombe ſur ſon ſein.

Mais quels ſons, quel bruit formidable
Le tërrompt ſon doux ſommeil?
Et comme un tonnerre éffroyable
Lui porte un affreux réveil?
Comme arraché du ſein des ombres,
A ces accens furieux,
Ses regards effarés et ſombres
Errent dans ces vaſtes lieux.
Vengeance! Timothée au même inſtant
Vois les filles des enfers! [s'écrie!
Vois leurs ſerpents en furie!
Entends leurs ſifflements, regarde les éclairs
Que leurs yeux lancent dans les airs!
Vois-tu ces ſpectres livides
Chacun la torche à la main?
Ce ſont des Grecs intrépides
Qui dans le champ d'honneur ont fini leur deſtin;
Et qui, privés de ſépulture, [jure.
Veulent être vengés de cette horrible in-
Leurs geſtes menaçants,
A ta juſte fureur déſignant une proie,
Te montrent ces palais et ces temples brillants [ploie!
Où des Dieux ennemis la pompe ſe dé-

On applaudit; et, plein d'une barbare joie,
D'un flambeau le Roi ſe ſaiſit;
Thaïs auſſitôt les conduit,
Et, comme, une autre Hélene, embraſe une autre Troie.

Ainſi, longtems avant que l'orgue en nos autels
De ces divins accens eut frappé les mortels;
Aux doux ſons de ſa flute, aux accords de ſa lire,
Timothée autrefois inſpiroit, tour à tour,
La fureur et l'amour.

Cécile enfin parut:—La nature l'inſpire;
Dans cent tuyaux harmonieux
L'air auſſitôt vient s'introduire,
Et forme avec éclat ces ſons majeſtueux
Que dans nos temples on admire.

Que Timothée en ce jour glorieux
Trouve en elle un vainqueur, dans ſa noble carriere;
Ou qu'ils ſoient couronnés tous deux:
Il élevoit les mortels juſqu'aux cieux;
Elle attiroit les *Anges* ſur la terre!

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* *Reconnoiſſante* ſeroit peut-être préférable à *compatiſſante*, en ce que le ſens de la phraſe en deviendroit plus précis et plus exact.

LINES *addreſſed to a* LIEUTENANT *in the* SPALDING CAVALR., *on his Marriage with the celebrated* SPINNER.

AS you laſt week, good ſir, I find,
A journey into Hants * deſign'd,
I ſhould ſuppoſe I may, by this,
Congratulate your nuptial bliſs;
Your well-renew'd addreſs, my friend,
Will have, I truſt, a happy end;
The Soldier and the Spinner join'd,
Bring Homer's ſtory to my mind;
Ulyſſes you, I think, ſhall be,
Your bride the chaſte Penelope. J. M.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON HER BOWER.

THIS place, where ran the noxious weeds all o'er,
Is now converted to a leafy bow'r;

---

* The lady reſided a month in Hampſhire. Here

Here winding walks and cooling shades unite [sight;
To form a scene that 's pleasing to the
Enthron'd on high, a pear-tree's boughs among,
The Lady sits, and pours her tuneful song;
On light guittar with graceful ease she plays,
And thus with musick charms her peaceful days. [the place is
From hence we may learn that the queen of
No less than Euphrosyne*, one of the Graces.

J. M.

ON PRESENTING MASTER T. J. OF SPALDING WITH A SCARAMOUCH IN THE CHARACTER OF BEN THE SAILOR.

I SEND, sweet youth, this pasteboard, little man,
Hoping thereby to please you, if I can.
This honest tar, who now exhibits here,
Is no rebellious, stubborn mutineer;
He moves, you see, nor arms, nor legs, nor hands,
But just as you, his governor, commands;
So active then, you 'll grant that he 's a right
To drink his grog, the British tar's delight.

J. M. *Cowbit.*

EPITAFFIO DEL FRANCESCO MELOSIO.

GIACE il Melosio in questa fossa oscura,
Dalle facetie suo reso immortale;
Di Quaresima cadè in sepoltura,
Chi se sempre coversi il Carnivale.

Senza spargueri sopra altra verzura
Coprano i suo fioretti il corpo frale,
Che marcir non si può la sue figura
Perche nel Posta fù tutta sale.

Se scrivea, se cantava, attenti e fissi
Ridevano, i Caton quasi sfasciati
E infin l'Ippocondria ridere udissi.
Se Dio non voglio per i suo peccati
Fosse andato laggiù ne cupi abyssi,
Farai crepar de risa anco i dannati.

EPITAPH ON FRANCIS MELOSIO, AN ITALIAN POET.

IMMORTALIZ'D by his facetious vein,
This tomb obscure Melosio doth contain;
In Lent, alas! we lost this precious limb,
Though it was always Carnival with him.

Spare other verdure, but approach with flow'rs,
Long to preserve his body's formal pow'rs;
The Poet who beneath this stone doth rest,
Was ne'er with black and carking cares oppress't.

All, when he wrote or sang, attentive stood;
The rigid Catos lost their Cynic mood;
And Hypochondriacs, while they heard his lay, [way.
Would feel their fancied burthens melt a-

But, if Melosio's sins have not him sent
To th' deepest hell, in darkness ever pent;
The venal damn'd, beneath old Limbo's rafter, [laughter.
May chance to split their very sides with

W. H. R.

* Euphrosyne, in Latin Lætitia, alludes to Lettice, the lady's Christian name.

SONNET.

SINENT ESSE FERAS.

WRAPP'D in my shades, far from the tumult vain, [sweet;
I count the silent pleasures, soft and
The Lyric Muse, the canvas glowing scene,
In attic taste and attic store replete.

Young Sappho's smiles of Love I oft rehearse;
Oft trace Salvator's wild Banditti scene;
Delightful themes! how prompt flows every verse! [in.
And tints respondent to the traits with-

Thus, monarch of my mind, with plastic I range ideal hosts at easy will; [sway
If aught disturbs the shadowy reign so gay,
'Tis yonder nightingale, whose tunings still [laid,
Break the lov'd calm; for, every breeze is
And not a falling leaf enrings the wat'ry glade. T. DE M.

TRANSLATION OF POPE'S PROLOGUE TO CATO.

UT Sensus tragica excitaret Arte,
Mores fingeret, Ingenique venam
Duraret; foret unde, quod videbat,
Humanum Genus; atque rite scenas
Virtus conscia permearet omnes;—
Primum sustinuit gravi cothurno
Suras *Melpomene* indui, et cieré
Cunctorum lacrymas: Trucem Tyrannus
Adspectum posuit, genasque furtim
Non suo obstupuit madere fletu.
Vulgari refugit Posta plectro
Heroum canere arma (quippe tristis
Vices Ambitio suas meretur)
Imbelli neque plorat usque questu
Amores Juvenumque Virginumque;
Hic fons nobilior: CATO ipse quales
Fudit pro patria ruente, Noster
Edecit lacrymas; furore prisco
Accenditque animos, genamque guttis
Romanis docet imbui *Britannam*.
Virtus scilicet hic videnda forma
Humana! Hic PLATO mente quod creavit,
CATO quod fuit! En, quod ipse Divum
Rex spectaculum amaverit, procellis
Luctantem patriæ virum; cadentemque,
Hæc cum conciderei! Suis CATONEM
Dantem jura, quis haud amore flagrat,
Ut vidit, patriæ? quis haud agenti
Plaudit? quis simul et mori, gementem
Quicunque audit, haud avet? Triumphat
Ostentat populo duces (superbæ
Dum CÆSAR spolia infer, atque victos
Heu! mentis nimium impotensque fastûs)
Turba ut forte fui CATONIS ire
Cernunt effigiem, dies tenebris
Vita horrescere publicisque pompa
Defleri lacrymis: Canente nulla
Io voce Triumphe, Victor orbis

Solus

Solus ſecum ovat: Ultimum ſuorum
Mavult *Roma* dolere; Cæsarique
Minor gloria quam fuit Catoni.
Hunc tu foveris; Hic tuos, *Britanni*
Quiſquis nomine gaudeas, moveto
Plauſus. Non potuit Cato ille Major
Urbem ferre ſcientia inquinatam
Græca; *Gallica* nos ſatis Theatra,
Fractæque *Italico* ore Cantilenæ
Ceperunt; ſapiat ſibi, atque Scena
Æſtu jam patrio fremat: *Britannis*
Iſthæc Fabula convenit, ſeverus
Quam non ipſe Cato audiens ruberet.

Translation of Gray's Latin Ode, at the Grande Chartreuse.

THOU Guardian of the aweful place,
Whate'er thy name, for none, I deem,
Of import light art thou, whoſe trace
Thy groves declare, and native ſtream;

(And clearer far the God is ſeen,
'Mid rocks, along the mountain's height,
Rough crags, and roaring ways between,
And in the wood's umbrageous night,

Than if in fanes, with ſculpture's truth,
He boaſted gold, and Phidian art,)
O hail! and to a wearied youth,
That calls thee, quiet's balm impart.

Spots thus retir'd, and ſilence ſweet,
Should Fortune's will my fate deny,
And ſwift again, where billows beat,
Involve me in the ſtorms I fly;

At leaſt, O Power! the days of age
Give me to paſs, from tumult free;
And leave the loud diſſentious rage
Of crowds, and life's anxiety.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XXXIX.

BETWEEN the notice of ſome welcome
guests
And their arrival, all the interim's ſpent
In ſavoury cookings and confections ſweet;
The buſy miſtreſs, and her truſty maid,
Are then in council; and the houſe, through-
Like to a poliſh'd palace, ſuffers then [out,
A clear luſtration.

BETWEEN th' arrival of ſome welcome
guests
And their departure, all the interim is
Like an enchantment, or a pleaſing dream;
Viſits, ſights, walks, rides, parties on the
water, [nius,
Muſick, books, prints, and works of ge-
Are inſtruments t' amuſe by turns, and ſhew
The nature of kind hoſpitality.

Julius Cæsar, II. 1.

I DO remember an Antiquarian,
Whom near about yon Roman Foſs I noted,
With peering eye and overwhelming brow,
Digging for coins: unwearied was his
ſearch,
And freſh diſcoveries well repaid his pains.
And in his ſtudy hung a ſhiver'd ſword,
A helmet pierc'd, a golden ſpur, ſpears'
heads,
A ſcaly gauntlet, corſelets, and other pieces
Of odd-ſhap'd armour; and within his
drawers
Some curious tiles of teſſelated work,
Green earthen vaſes, gems, intaglios, foſſils,
Remnants of paintedglaſs, firſt-printed books,
Illuminated miſſals, and an abbot's ſeal,
Were orderly diſplay'd for ready ſhew.
Noting his claſſic ſcholarſhip, I ſaid,
An I did need, on th' antient city-wall,
Intelligence beyond the common caſt of
talk, [man
Here lives a learn'd and courteous gentle-
Will tell me every thing. Romeo, V. 1.

"BEWARE the calends of September"—
to-morrow, [pointer
To-morrow, and to-morrow, the train'd
Creeps in his ſteady pace, from day to day,
To the laſt beating of the ſtubbled field,
And all the Summer paſt hath coveys
hatch'd [brief-liv'd coveys!
For the keen ſportſman's mark:—Ah!
Man's but a walking thief, a licens'd
poacher, [gun,
That primes and pops, with double-barrel'd
Till not a bird is left!—this ſlaughterous
tale [taſte
Soon ſates the glutton, but to the longing
Signifies nothing. Macbeth, V. 5.

TO drink, or not to drink?—that is the
queſtion:
Whether 'tis nobler for the mind to ſuffer
The gibes and banters of outrageous topers,
Or take off bumpers, as the toaſt goes round,
"To health five fathoms deep?" To drink,
to ſip,
No more; and by a draught to ſay we end
Fatigue, and quench a thouſand feveriſh heats
That thirſt gives birth to:—'tis a potation
Moſt eagerly to quaff. To drink, to ſip,
To quaff?—perchance get drunk?—Aye,
there's the danger,
For, in theſe jolly parties what may come,
When we throw off the ſafeguard of our
reaſon,
Muſt give us pauſe: there's the reſpect
Should make ſobriety of life's long date.
For, who would hear the roar of ſongs en-
cor'd, [cheers,
The hunter's chace, the ſeaman's boiſterous
The ſoldier's oaths, and looſe diſcourſe of
love, [rels
The politician's din, and the quick quar-
That tongues impatient of diſſent do raiſe,
When he himſelf rich beverage might make
With bare ſpring-water? who would poi-
ſon ſwallow,
And juice adulterate, miſcalled wine?
But that the dread of being ſingular,
And that falſe ſhame, 'gainſt which with
reſolution [rather
Few modern youth withſtand, makes them
Low ſotting clubs and midnight revels join,
Than learn'd ſociety, and the lovely fair
Of ſoft and poliſh'd manners, making man.

Hamlet, III. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 20. Letter from Capt. Price, of his Majeſty's ſloop Badger, to E. Nepean, eſq. dated at St. Marcou, Sept. 16.

Sir, I beg leave to repreſent to you, for the information of their Lordſhips, the account of a very gallant action performed yeſterday by two of the boats belonging to his Majeſty's gun-veſſel, within four miles of the Weſt iſland, under the command of Lieutenant M'Cullen, of the Marines. About 2 P. M. of the 15th, I obſerved a long lugger between Iſſegny and us, and thought I could cut her off from La Hogue. I directed Lieutenant M'Cullen, with 24 picked men in my 10-oared galley and 6-oared cutter, to endeavour to board her, and directed Lieutenant Steevens (by ſignal) to ſlip and cover the boats with his Majeſty's gun-brig Sparkler, then for all boats manned and armed to ſupport the leading boats. The ſervice was ſo well performed, that the Sparkler took the fire of two batteries of two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders, which prevented its being directed againſt the boats. The lugger perceiving the boats determined, lowered her ſails, rowed on ſhore, cut away all her maſts and rigging, and got on ſhore; our cutter immediately boarded her under the fire of ſeveral hundred muſketry, and towed her off. She proves to be La Victoire privateer (10w-boat), Capt. Barier, belonging to Boulogne, mounting 4 ſwivels, rows 26 oars, quite new, from appearance had at leaſt 40 men on-board; ſhe is 60 feet long, 9 feet beam, and the completeſt boat for the ſervice of the iſlands that poſſibly could be conſtructed. In performing this, I beg you will mention the gallant manner Lieut. Stevens ran the gun-brig into two fathom water; kept up a continual fire for one hour under the batteries, which diverted their fire from the boats; Lieut. M'Cullen, of the marines, who ſo determinately led the boats; and the good conduct of the 24 men who ſo well performed the ſervice; and from the continual fire of muſketry, I am happy to find ſo ſmall a loſs as my gunner's mate (Joſeph Silk) wounded by a muſket ball in the ſhoulder. The Sparkler has received no other damage than a few ſhot through her ſails, and ſome of her rigging cut.

I am, &c. CHARLES PRICE.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Capt. Ballard, of his Majeſty's ſhip Pearl, to Lord Keith, dated off Mahon, July 23, giving an account of the boats of the Pearl, with their crews, under the direction of Lieut. Crawley, attacking two Spaniſh xebecks, one mounting 8 guns, and 6 ſettees, moſtly armed and deeply laden, and ſix ſmaller veſſels, under their protection. Capt. Ballard brought five of them to anchor, the other three he was obliged to ſcuttle, owing to a gale of wind, by which James Parker, ſeaman, was drowned, and the yawl of the Pearl ſunk. Alſo a letter from Capt. Fayerman to Earl St. Vincent, giving an account of the capture of the Dragon, a very faſt-ſailing copper-bottomed ſloop letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with ſugar, coffee, and cotton, on the 27th ult. by his Majeſty's ſhip Beaulieu, and ſloop Sylph in company.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 23. This Gazette contains a liſt of ſhips taken and detained from May 20 to Aug. 3, by the ſquadron late under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, at Jamaica, conſiſting of 6 armed veſſels, and nearly 100 others; alſo a letter from Lord H. Seymour, incloſing a ſimilar liſt of veſſels taken at the Leeward iſlands, from March 26 to July 20, amounting together to 62 ſail, of which 14 were enemy's privateers, 8 trading veſſels, 5 re-captured Engliſh veſſels, 26 re-captured American veſſels, and 9 detained on ſuſpicion, under neutral colours.—This Gazette alſo contains a proclamation, farther prohibiting the exportation, and encouraging the importation of corn, for 40 days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, which ſtands prorogued from Tueſday the 7th of October, to the 11th of November next.

Foreign Letter-office, Sept. 24. The Hamburgh mail of this day brings an extract from the Vienna Court Gazette of the 6th inſtant, in which the Emperor, after expreſſing his ſincere inclination and wiſh for peace, notifies his intention of putting himſelf at the head of the army on the Danube; the French having unexpectedly, and without any reaſonable cauſe, given notice of the ceſſation of the Armiſtice. The Emperor is to be accompanied by his brother, the Archduke John. According to ſome accounts, the Archduke Charles will likewiſe repair to the army from Prague. The Hungarian inſurrection or general levy has been ordered: a ſimilar levy, it is ſaid, will take place through all the Hereditary ſtates. The Emperor left Vienna to go to the Army on the 6th.

Admiralty office, Oct. 4. A letter from Lord Keith, dated on-board the Minotaur, in Leghorn Roads, July 10, introduces the following:

My Lord, *Phœnix at Sea, June* 18.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that early yeſterday morning being off the Hieres Iſlands, and little wind, I ſent Lieut. Thompſon, with the boats of his Majeſty's

Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, in chace of a ſmall veſſel ſtanding in for Hieres Bay; and at nine A. M. they captured her; ſhe proved to be La Revanche, French national veſſel, coppered, mounting four carriage-guns and four ſwivels, with twenty-ſeven men, partly laden with brandy, wine, cheeſe, and pork, two days from Toulon, and bound to Malta with diſpatches, which were thrown over-board. I am ſorry to add, that in capturing the above veſſel we loſt one man; and unfortunately this morning, it blowing ſtrong, ſhe overſet, but happily no lives were loſt.

J. W. HALSTED.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 11. The following diſpatch has been this day received by the Right. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-Gen. Pigot, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of Malta.

Sir, *Malta, Sept.* 6.

Conceiving that it may be of the utmoſt conſequence that his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould be acquainted, as ſoon as poſſible, with the ſurrender of the important fortreſs of La Valette, I have deſired Mr. Paget to diſpatch a meſſenger to England, with a copy of my letter to General Sir Ralph Abercromby on the ſubject, and the articles of capitulation, which are herewith ſent you. We yeſterday took poſſeſſion of ſome of the works, and our ſhips entered the harbour, and I am in hopes the whole will be evacuated by the enemy to-morrow, except the iſland of Mannel, where, agreeable to the capitulation, ſuch are to remain as cannot be immediately ſent to France for want of ſhips to take them. I am, &c.

H. PIGOT, Major-General.

Sir, *Malta, Sept.* 5.

I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting you with the ſurrender of the fortreſs of La Valette, with all its dependencies, after ſuſtaining a blockade of two years. The capitulation has been ſigned this day. I had every reaſon to ſuppoſe that this moſt formidable fortreſs was likely ſoon to fall, from the circumſtance of the two French frigates, La Juſtice and La Diane, going out of the harbour a few nights ago; one of which, La Diane, by the vigilance of the blockading ſquadron, was ſoon captured, and there are ſtill ſome hopes that the other may have ſhared the ſame fate. Judging of how much conſequence it may be, that you ſhould have the earlieſt intimation of this important capture, I have delayed, till another opportunity, ſending returns of the ſtores, &c. found in the place, which could not yet be made up. During the ſhort time you were here, you muſt have been ſenſible of the great exertions, which Brigadier-General Graham muſt have made with the limited force he had, previous to my arrival with a reinforcement: he has ever ſince continued theſe exertions; and I conſider that the ſurrender of the place has been accelerated by the deciſion of his conduct, in preventing any more inhabitants from coming out of the fortreſs a ſhort time before I came here. He was ſent to negotiate the terms of capitulation with General Vaubois, and I am much indebted to him for his aſſiſtance in that buſineſs. I am happy to ſay, that I have experienced every ſupport from Brigadier-General Moncrieff, and the officers of the Britiſh and allied troops, whoſe conduct in every reſpect has been moſt exemplary. The ſervice of the engineer department, under Capt. Gordon, has been carried on with great zeal and perſeverance. I think it right to mention to you, that Lieut. Vivion of the Royal Artillery, the aſſiſtant Quarter-maſter-general, has been of conſiderable ſervice. He was landed here with his party from the Strombolo bomb at the commencement of the blockade; and for a long time did duty with theſe few men, without any other Britiſh or regular troops of any deſcription. I have great pleaſure in acknowledging the conſtant and ready aſſiſtance and co-operation I have received from Captain Ball, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Alexander, who has been employed on ſhore during the greater part of the blockade: his name and ſervices are already well known to his Majeſty's Miniſters; and I am ſure I need not ſay more than that thoſe he has performed here do credit to his former character. I herewith tranſmit you the terms of the capitulation. I have derived great aſſiſtance from my Aide-de-camp Captain Dalrymple, who has for ſome time been doing duty as aſſiſtant adjutant-general.

H. PIGOT, Major-General.

General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. &c.

Here follow the articles of capitulation.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 11. Letter from Capt. George Martin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Northumberland, to E. Nepean, eſq. dated off St. Paul's, Sept. 5.

Sir, As my Lord Keith is now at Mahon, and it may be ſome time before he has an opportunity of communicating with their Lordſhips, I have the honour to incloſe a copy of my letter to his Lordſhip, giving an account of the ſurrender of the French garriſon of La Valette, and one of the 19th of Auguſt, acquainting him of the Capture of La Diane French frigate.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

Northumberland, off Malta, Sept. 5.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French garriſon of La Valette ſurrendered yeſterday to the Allied forces ſerving at Malta, and to incloſe the copy of the articles of capitulation. I have not yet been able to obtain an account of the ordnance

ordnance and ſtores in the garriſon; the moment it can be procured I will tranſmit it to your lordſhip. I incloſe a liſt of the ſhips and veſſels found in the harbour.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

To Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

A liſt of the ſhips and veſſels found in the harbour of La Valette, when the place capitulated.

L'Atenian Malteſe ſhip of 64 guns, in good condition.—Le Dego Malteſe ſhip of 64 guns, not in a ſtate to proceed to ſea.—La Cartagenoiſe Malteſe frigate, not in a ſtate to proceed to ſea.—Two merchant ſhips, wanting repair.—One brig, fit for ſea.—One zebeck and two other ſmall veſſels.—Five or ſix gun-boats, not fit for ſervice.

Northumberland, off St. Paul's, Aug 29.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the frigates La Juſtice and La Diane ſailed from the harbour of La Valette on the night of the 24th, and were immediately purſued by his Majeſty's ſhips off that port; and that the latter, after a chace of ſome hours, and a running fight with the Succeſs, ſtruck to that ſhip, the Genereux, and Northumberland. La Juſtice, I am ſorry to add, eſcaped under cover of the night, and has not ſince been heard of. La Diane mounts 42 guns, 18 and 9-pounders, but had only 114 men on board, having left the remainder to aſſiſt in the defence of the garriſon.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

To Lord Keith K. B. &c.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 11. Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, to E. Nepean, eſq. dated Foudroyant, Gibraltar-bay, September 15.

Sir, My letter of the 11th inſt. will have acquainted their Lordſhips of my having formed the reſolution of attempting an enterpriſe againſt two armed veſſels, reported to be receiving ſtores in the roads of Barcelona for the relief of Malta. I have now the ſatisfaction of informing you, that this ſervice has been very judiciouſly arranged by Capt. Louis, of the Minotaur, and moſt gallantly and ſucceſsfully executed by Capt. Hillyer of the Niger, and Lieut. Schomberg of the Minotaur, in the boats of theſe ſhips, as will appear by the report made to me thereon by Capt. Louis, a copy of which is herewith incloſed. I have no doubt that their Lordſhips will juſtly appreciate the merits of the officers by whom this gallant and enterprizing ſervice has been performed. KEITH.

My Lord, *Minotaur, Sept.* 6.

Knowing how anxious and deſirous your Lordſhip was, as well as the ſervice to my country, by cutting out or deſtroying the two corvettes, lying in Barcelona road, mentioned in your Lordſhip's orders to Capt. Oliver, and in order to check the two ſhips failing upon this intended ſecret expedition, induced me to perſevere in the following attempt: On the evening of the 3d inſtant, after having delivered Capt. Hillyer of the Niger his orders to join your Lordſhip, a breeze ſprung up from the Weſtward, with every appearance of a cloſe night. I again called him on-board, with the ſignal at the ſame time to prepare boats. Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg volunteered the ſervice, aſſiſted by Lieutenants Warrand, Lowry, Lieutenant Healy of the Niger, Mr. Zeid, maſter, and Lieutenant Jewell of the marines. The boats left the Minotaur about 8 o'clock in the evening. The firing began from all quarters near nine: about 10 o'clock I had the pleaſing ſatisfaction to ſee two ſhips dropping out of the road under a heavy fire from the ſhips, four ſtrong batteries, ten gun-boats, two ſchooners with 42-pounders each—the fort of Mount Joni the ſame time throwing ſhells. The Minotaur and Niger were well placed in good ſeaſon to cover the party. The ſervice was performed throughout with an enterprizing ſpirit, good conduct, and in a gallant ſtyle. The loſs, which I ſhall inform your Lordſhip, of killed and wounded fell principally upon two boats, not great, when compared to the ſituation the number of boats and ſo many men were placed in for a conſiderable time. The ſhips about 11 o'clock were perfectly clear from the enemy's batteries and gun-boats, the men of war checking the movements of the latter: the ſhips captured, named Conception, alias Eſmiralda, and La Paz, about 400 tons, each mounting 12 braſs guns, 12 and 9-pounders, laden with proviſions and ſtores, &c. &c. &c. ſuppoſed for Batavia, and on Dutch account: they were to have taken 300 troops of the regiment of Batavian ſwiſs on-board from the iſland of Majorca. I found ſeveral Dutch officers on-board the Eſmiralda. The officers and ſeveral of the men of La Paz, during the action, quitted her in boats. La Paz is a very fine ſhip, quite new, never at ſea before, ſails remarkably well, and I make no doubt your Lordſhip will find her in all reſpects calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice; the Eſmiralda is alſo a very fine ſhip. I beg leave ſtrongly to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Capt. Hillier and Lieut. Schomberg; their ſervices upon this occaſion deſerve the firſt attention and higheſt praiſes; at the ſame time I cannot paſs without notice the general good conduct of every officer and man ſerving under my command. I herewith ſend the liſt of killed and wounded. THOS. LOUIS.

Liſt of killed and wounded.—Minotaur. Mr. Reid, maſter, ſlightly wounded.—Niger. Two ſeamen, killed; four ſeamen and one marine (ſince dead), wounded.

Killed

Killed and wounded on-board the enemy's ships.

La Paz. 1 seaman killed; 4 seamen wounded.—Esmiralda. 2 seamen killed; 17 seamen wounded. THO. LOUIS.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 14. Letter from William Ricketts, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's sloop El Corso, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Trieste, September 14.

Sir, I herewith inclose you a copy of a letter to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c. W. RICKETTS.

My Lord, *El Corso, Ancona, Aug.* 28.

In compliance with your order to destroy the vessels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of Cesenatico, I proceeded with his Majesty's cutter the Pigmy off that port; but, finding it impossible to get within grape-shot of the Mole, was under the necessity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both vessels, under the order of Lieut. Yeo, First of El Corso, proceeded to Cesenatico, and, soon after day-light, I perceived them in possession of the town, successfully maintaining a position against some French troops in the neighbourhood; but about eight, observing a party of horse in full speed from Cervia, I judged it prudent to call them immediately on-board, though not before we had the satisfaction of seeing, that the gallantry of Lieut. Yeo, aided by Mr. Douglass, Master of the Pigmy, had been crowned with the fullest success; the vessels and harbour at that time forming but one flame; and that the intent of this enterprize might not be lost on the coast, I shortly afterwards sent in the attached note. I have the honour likewise to inclose the report of Lieut. Yeo, and remain, &c. W. RICKETTS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CESENATICO.

"The treachery of your municipality, in causing to be arrested an officer with dispatches, has been long known to the British Admiral in these seas. That municipality may now sadly know that the severity of judgment, long delayed, is always exemplary. That the innocent suffer with the guilty, though much to be regretted, is the natural feature of war; and the more terrible infliction on this occasion, the more striking the example should prove to surrounding municipalities.

(Signed) W. RICKETTS."

Report.—Of 13 vessels of different descriptions, laying within the Mole of Cesenatico, 2 were sunk, and 11 burnt; 1 of them deeply laden with copper, money, and bale goods; the harbour choaked by the wreck of 4 sunk in the mouth of it; and both piers entirely consumed.

(Signed) JOHN LUCAS YEO.

A letter from Lord St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord, *Boadicea, at Sea, Oct.* 4.

I have the honour to inform you, that the Fisgard chased from the squadron, on the 30th ultimo, and on the day following brought-in the Spanish brig (sloop of war), as reported by Capt. Martin's accompanying letter, El Vivo; and also, that Captain Griffiths, of the Diamond, returned to the squadron on the 1st inst. with a French brig-privateer, of 14 guns, and 60 men, named La Rancune, taken by that ship on the 27th ult. R. G. KEATS.

Sir, *Fisgard, at Sea, Sept* 30.

I beg to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Fisgard, under my command, has captured the Vivo Spanish brig of war, of 14 18-pounder carronades, and 100 men; two days from Ferrol, bound to America with sealed orders and dispatches, which they threw overboard in the chace.

Capt. Keate, Boadicea. T. B. MARTIN.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Lord Keith, which inclose a list of armed and merchant vessels, of different nations, captured, re-captured, &c. in the Mediterranean, amounting to 84 in number.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1800.

The state of politics on the Continent has undergone a material change since our last RETROSPECT, at the date of which we left the Emperor of

GERMANY

at Alt-Oettingen, the head-quarters of his army, and, as was then supposed, resolved to try once more the fate of battle, though against all reasonable hope of success. In a short time after, however, his Imperial Majesty saw fit to obtain a farther prolongation of the Armistice for 45 days, by consenting to place in the hands of the French the fortifications of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philipsburg, as a pledge of his sincere intentions to enter on negociations for peace at a Congress to be held at Luneville. Having thus accepted terms infinitely more disadvantageous and humiliating than those formerly signed by Comte St. Julien, and which he had but a few days before refused to ratify, his Imperial Majesty returned to Vienna on the 24th ult. On his arrival, it seems, Baron Thugut, who had in fact discharged the office of Prime Minister ever since the death of Prince Kaunitz, desired permission to resign, which was granted. Since that time, Count Cobentzel has been appointed Prime Minister, under the titles of Minister of Conferences, and Vice-Chancellor of the Court and State; Count Lehrbach has been made a Minister of State; and the

the Baron Thugut has retired to his government of Venice with the title of Director of the Affairs of Italy.—This change in the Auſtrian Adminiſtration is generally conſidered as decidedly favourable to peace, as Count Cobentzel is well known to have long been inclined to recommend pacific meaſures.

Great preparations are making for the enſuing Congreſs at

LUNEVILLE,

of which town Gen. Clarke has been appointed Commandant; and a telegraphic communication is eſtabliſhing from thence to Paris.

The Elector of

BAVARIA

is generally ſtated to have concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with France, and to have withdrawn his forces from the Auſtrian army.

The ſequeſtration, ſo haſtily impoſed by the Emperor of

RUSSIA

on Engliſh property in his dominions, has ſince been taken off, in conſequence of the accommodation of the diſpute between England and Denmark. With an inexplicable inconſiſtency of conduct, however, the Emperor Paul, ſo lately the far-famed magnanimous ally of Great Britain, has peremptorily refuſed to receive either a Miniſter or a Conſul from this country, and actually obliged Mr. Shairp, who had landed at Cronſtadt in the latter capacity, to quit his dominions immediately, without ſuffering him to proceed to St. Peterſburg: at the ſame time he recalled his own Chargé des Affaires from the Court of St. James's. We ſhall not attempt to reconcile this wayward conduct of the Great Autocrator to any ordinary or rational principle of action: but there have lately appeared ſome ſymptoms of coquetry between him and the Conſular government of France; and the Ruſſian army aſſembled in Lithuania has recently received large reinforcements, with orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march at 24 hours notice. Reſpecting the immediate object or ultimate deſtination of this large body of troops, however, not a ray of intelligence has yet appeared.

A Preliminary Convention has been entered into between this country and

DENMARK;

by which we find, that the diſcuſſion of the queſtion of *right* with regard to the inſpection of neutral veſſels ſtands adjourned; but that Daniſh convoys are to be ſuſpended till, on farther inveſtigation, a Definitive Convention ſhall have been concluded.

MALTA

ſurrendered on the 5th ult. to the Britiſh forces under Gen. Pigot and Capt. Martin, the latter of whom commanded the ſhips employed in the blockade. The French troops are priſoners of war, and the ſhips in the harbour remain prizes. The former, it has been agreed, ſhall be ſent to France, but under an engagement not to ſerve againſt Great Britain, *or her allies* *, until exchanged. What *may* at ſome future time be judged expedient, we cannot foreſee; but we ſhould hope, that no irreſiſtible neceſſity will ever ariſe, to force or perſuade the Britiſh government to quit poſſeſſion of this invaluable naval ſtation.

In EGYPT,

if we may believe reiterated accounts in the different Paris Journals, the French army under Menou has recommenced offenſive operations. That General, it would ſeem, having been joined by ſeveral Beys, with their followers, who thus hope to ſecure their independence of the Porte, was proceeding with the principal part of his force againſt Syria. We fear, indeed, that the Turkiſh troops are either too much incumbered by forms and ceremonies, or on ſome account too inert, ſucceſsfully to oppoſe the promptitude and vigour of the Republican troops. But, as Malta has now fallen into our hands, we ſhall hope to ſee meaſures taken for ſending an efficient Britiſh force to reduce Menou to terms for evacuating the country.

The rumours reſpecting the hoſtile deſigns of France and Spain againſt the kingdom of

PORTUGAL,

have lately ſubſided, and given place to accounts, confidently ſtated, of the ſtorm having for the preſent blown over: as a corroboration of which, has been conſidered the late appointment of Berthier (who was to have commanded the allied French and Spaniſh forces on that occaſion) to the office of Miniſter of War at Paris, in the room of Carnot, who has reſigned.

The anniverſary of the Republican form of government in

FRANCE

has been celebrated at Paris with great ſplendour and magnificence; previouſly to which, the Miniſter of General Police iſſued a circular letter to the Prefects, announcing the moſt perfect ſecurity, and expreſſing an anxious wiſh that the ſpirit of party and faction might be for ever extinguiſhed. The letter concluded with declaring it to be the intention of the Conſulate, to put an end to all diſorders, to eſtabliſh good laws, to cheriſh talents and genius wherever they might be found; and, in ſhort, to do every thing that could tend to the general welfare and happineſs of the nation. We have ſeen reaſon to think, that it is the intention of Bonaparte to re-eſtabliſh the Catholic religion in France; and a recent diſcuſſion

* It is a little remarkable, that in the copy of the Capitulation publiſhed in the French Journals, theſe three words were omitted.

has been promoted in favour of the great body of emigrants, which breathes moderation and justice, and must tend more than any thing else to increase the popularity of the Consulate. The Minister of Police has published a long report on the emigrant list, which has been followed up by a decree of the Consuls that is extremely favourable to the unfortunate objects of it; as it, in fact, erases all from the list, *excepting only* those who have carried arms against France; or who have composed the military or civil establishments of the French Princes, or have accepted places from them or from hostile powers.

All this display of candour and moderation, however, it would seem, had not secured Bonaparte against private malice; for it appears, that a design had been formed about the middle of this month by some Italian desperadoes to assassinate him on his departure from the Opera. Fortunately for him, remorse had seized one of the accomplices, who disclosed the circumstance to the Private Secretary of the Consul; and, from that time to the seizing of the conspirators, the proceedings of the latter were in fact conducted by the police through the medium of the informer: it was on this fact that Bonaparte founded his assertion, when he stated to the public bodies who brought him addresses of congratulation, that in truth "he had not been in any real danger." The ringleader in the affair was an Italian of the name of Caracci, who had announced for early sale a sculptured bust of the Chief Consul. The parties, who are all in custody, have confessed their designs; and orders have been since issued for all emigrant Italians resident in Paris to return incontinently to their own country. To the address of the President of the Tribunate on this occasion, Bonaparte, among other remarks, observed, "that, if ever the unfortunate day should arrive when he should lose the confidence of the nation, he should no longer place a value upon a life that had ceased to maintain an interest in the hearts of Frenchmen." No expectation seems to be formed of a renewal of the war; Moreau, and other distinguished officers, have arrived at Paris; and the rest of the Generals are relaxing from their duties.

The French government and that of

AMERICA

have at length composed all their differences by a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which was signed at Paris on the 30th ult. *. It does not appear to be quite conclusive, but rather a provisional Convention; as many important points, particularly that of indemnifications for past captures, are left unsettled, and the discussion of them postponed to a future period. Meantime the commerce between the two Powers is declared free; and all the respect due to the most favoured nations is henceforward to be paid to the contracting parties by each other. The Citizens belonging to both Republicks are allowed to trade to the ports of the enemies of either, except they shall happen to be in a state of blockade, and provided their vessels are not laden with contraband goods; and commercial agents are reciprocally to be appointed to reside in France and America. It is deserving of remark, that the French government, in this Treaty, have dexterously seized on the question lately in dispute between England and some of the Northern Powers, and made an express stipulation with America, not to visit, when in a state of hostility, any neutral vessel under convoy of a ship of war.

The disputes in

ST. DOMINGO

between the Republican Generals Toussaint L'Ouverture and Rigaud have terminated at length in the expulsion of the latter from the Colony. Since which, the former has issued Proclamations to the inhabitants, and to the different Civil and Military authorities of the island; in which he acquaints them, that he had lately received fresh instructions and powers from the French government; and exhorts them to abstain from all disorders; to forego all animosities; to be faithful to the Republic; and to return to the cultivation of the land and the increase of commerce.

Various accounts have been propagated respecting the failure of an attempt made by the British forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie against the port of

CADIZ;

but, as nothing *official* has yet transpired in any manner to confirm these statements, we do not think it necessary or proper at present to enter on the subject.

* A copy of this Treaty will be given in our next Number.

FOREIGN NEWS.

July 16. The woods of *Bande*, in the canton of Nassogne, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, took fire, and in less than 6 hours above 150 acres were consumed. The activity of the neighbouring inhabitants prevented farther devastation.

Aug. 2. At *Brunn*, Vormacher, the first dancer at the Theatre, was performing a part in the dress of a Savage, which consisted of linen covered with varnish. As he was standing, preparing to go on the stage, his dress caught fire, and he was so much burnt, that he expired in consequence, in great torture. An accident of the same kind happened in France in the reign of Charles the Fifth; and that Monarch himself, who was dressed in a masquerade as a savage, very narrowly escaped perishing by it.

Aug. 5. In the island of *Marsou*, the armourer,

mourer, buſily employed in cleaning ſome muſkets which had been brought from one of the boats, on taking up one to examine the lock, it unfortunately went off, having through accident been loaded: his wife, ſitting at her needle, about three yards before him, received the contents. Two balls went in at the upper part of her breaſt, took an oblong direction, cut the arteries of her heart, went through the back, tearing the ſpinal marrow, and flattened themſelves on the wall. She died without a groan.

Italy, Aug. 6. A ſolemn funeral ſervice has been celebrated in the great church at *Verona*, for Field Marſhal Count Haddick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Marengo, and died at Aleſſandria. Generals Melas, Rieſe, and ſeveral other Auſtrian officers, were preſent.

Hamburgh, Sept. 29. His Royal Highneſs Prince Adolphus, who arrived here a few days ago, aſſiſted this day at the deliberations of the Senate. The Prince's appearance is very plain, and his manners extremely condeſcending. He ſpeaks German fluently.—Lord Nelſon has contributed a handſome ſum towards the raiſing and arming of volunteer corps for the defence of the capital of Auſtria.

M. Achard, the *Pruſſian* chemiſt, has at length brought his diſcoveries, in the article of ſugar from vegetables, to ſuch perfection, that he is enabled to vend it at ſix ſous the pound.

A hair-dreſſer at *Bruſſels* having lately quarrelled with a woman to whom he was attached, ſhot her through the head with a piſtol, and, finding that ſhe ſtill gave ſome ſigns of life, he killed her with the butt-end of a muſket. When the guards entered the place, he threw himſelf on the dead body, and before he could be ſeized he blew out his brains with the muſket.—An Inn keeper, at the ſame place, returning from taking a walk with his wife, dropt down ſuddenly to all appearance dead; the medical perſons who were called in declared him to be lifeleſs. The next day he was incloſed in an oak coffin, and depoſited in a chapel till the funeral was to take place. Some of the neighbours hearing a noiſe in the chapel, ran to the place, and found the poor man bathed in his blood, and really dead, having, as it appeared, made moſt violent but ineffectual efforts to break his coffin.

A letter from Xeres, in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, ſtates, that 1857 perſons had died in *Cadiz* in 17 days; that 30,000 had deſerted that city, and that 3000 were ſick. The population is about 80,000. Five days generally terminates the diſeaſe; two days of which the patient is ſeized with a delirium and black vomit, and, if a copious perſpiration does not ſucceed, death is the conſequence: ſometimes they recover, but a relapſe is fatal. There had been no rain for 70 days, which occaſioned a great foulneſs in their ſhores and ſtreets. Some perſons are of opinion that the diſeaſe has been imported from Tangiers; others, from America.

Pius VII. has begun the reformation of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in his own houſhold, by reducing the expences of it to 86,000 dollars, which formerly amounted to 150,000. The papal chamber has a debt of 50 millions, the payment of which requires the ſtricteſt œconomy.

ASIA, and THE EAST INDIES.

The Prime Miniſter of *China*, the great enemy of the Engliſh, has been put to death by orders of the Emperor, Ca Hing, who has ſeized his immenſe treaſures, amounting to 70 millions of tales, beſides jewels to a vaſt amount.

The following melancholy account of the Queen Indiaman is extracted from a letter from an officer on-board the Kent Indiaman, dated from *St. Salvadore*, on the Coaſt of Brazil, July 17, 1800. "We ſhould have left this place ere now, but for a melancholy accident which has befallen the Queen Indiaman, which had put in here with us a few days ſince for want of water. On the 9th, between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. our officer who had the watch on deck diſcovered a ſmoke iſſuing from the gun-room ports of the Queen, which was moored a little way from us. Immediately we called the Captain and officers; for, although no alarm was given from the Queen, yet as ſhe was evidently on fire, every exertion was made to man our boats with the fire-engines, buckets, &c. for their aſſiſtance; but, within a few minutes of our diſcovering the ſmoke, ſhe was completely in flames from ſtern to the bows, and in a few minutes more the three maſts were over-board. Unfortunately it blew very freſh, and a current of at leaſt 3 or 4 knots. This of courſe rendered it difficult for the boats to get alongſide to ſave the people; and ſo rapid were the flames, that about 30 ſoldiers periſhed below decks, being unable to get up the hatchways. The number of lives loſt is about 80. Capt. Craig, with the ladies, were on ſhore. All the officers of the ſhip are ſaved; and, fortunately for us, the current carried her clear of the Bay, and ſhe drove a conſiderable diſtance before ſhe blew up, about 7 A. M. The cauſe of the fire is not aſcertained, as no perſon had been in the gun-room after 8 o'clock; and although ſeveral people ſlept over the gun room ſcuttle, the ſmoke was not diſcovered till near 3 o'clock. The ſcene was dreadful, from the cries of between 2 and 300 men, and many periſhing in the flames or ſea. Thoſe that are ſaved are almoſt entirely naked, from being hurried out of their beds. The remaining troops, and all the paſſengers (about

(about 300), proceed in the Kent to India. There are five ladies and Gen. St. John and family, who are accommodated by the Captain of the Kent with his cabin apartment."—This is the third East-Indiaman which has been destroyed by fire since the year 1791. The two former were, the Princess Amelia, Capt. John Ramsden; and the Earl Fitzwilliam, Capt. James Tweedale. The Commanders of the above three ships were, however, saved.—No blame is imputable to Capt. Craig, the circumstances attending the fire perfectly exonerating him. She had upwards of fifty barrels of gunpowder on board when the accident happened.—By letters received by the family of Major-General St. John, it appears that his two children were on board when the ship took fire, but were providentially landed upon the first alarm. The feelings of the General and his Lady, till their children were brought to them, may be more easily conceived than described, as they heard the alarm-guns, and saw the fire, from the house where they lodged. The General, indeed, was rushing out of the house to go on board, when his children presented themselves to him at the door. Every thing belonging to the General and his family was lost; and his loss is estimated at little less than 10,000l.

The new species of hemp, called Sun, the produce of *Bengal*, and which has been manufactured there for general purposes, has turned out nearly equal to our own rope. In order to give it a fair trial, the Company's ship the Earl Howe, Capt. Robert Burrowes, which has lately arrived, had all her running rigging rove with this rope in Bengal, by the order of government; and we learn, from respectable authority, that it answered Capt. Burrowes's sanguine expectations, during a long voyage home. All the marine establishment in India is to be supplied with this new article of Eastern produce, which is esteemed an invaluable acquisition to the shipping navigating the Indian seas.

The last accounts from *India* mention, that a flight of locusts, several miles in extent, and so thick as in their progress wholly to obscure the sun, had passed over Malda, Rajemal, and Helebas, fortunately, for the terrified inhabitants, without stopping. From Helebas, they directed their course along the Jemna, towards Agra; in the neighbourhood of that city they are stated to have descended, and to have totally destroyed the vegetation of the district.

Col. Gent, who was principal Engineer during the war in the Mysore country, and the reduction of Seringapatam, is gone to Dublin, on a mission from the Madras army to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, charged by them with the delivery of the helmet and sword of Tippoo Sultaun, which were found after he was killed in Seringapatam; and likewise with a picture of the tyrant, taken after his decease.

West Indies.

June 14. On Saturday evening last, a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain set in, which continued almost without intermission until Wednesday. A flash of lightning, accompanied by a most tremendous clap of thunder, passed through a stable in *St. Jago de la Vega* on Saturday night, demolished part of the wall, and killed a very fine horse, valued at 150l. The road to Bog-walk is rendered impassable, and the whole of the bridge across is carried away. Much mischief has been done by the late rains in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere.

A free black woman lately, in a fit of desperation, furiously seized a mulatto child in the neighbourhood of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and bit out a considerable part of its cheek; since which time it has remained in a very dangerous situation. As the perpetrator of this horrid act has for some time past been in the habit of attending the lectures of a black preacher, it is supposed she was seized with a fit of religious phrenzy, too often the effect of an unqualified representation of the miseries of a future state on a mind unprepared to comprehend, or to profit by, such terrifying doctrines.

News from Ireland and Scotland.

Cork, Aug. 3. Last night Brigade-Maj. Keating, accompanied by a military guard, surrounded the house of a publican near the Exchange, and took 21 fellows into custody, who were assembled on some unlawful occasion. It appears, that, at the moment of their apprehension, the *mystic* rites of *inauguration* were celebrating, under the shade of a *green* bough, which was handed round the table. They were all committed to Bridewell; and one of the party, John Sullivan, a billiard-marker, has been fully committed for trial.

Dublin, Sept. 21. This evening a young man, a journeyman printer, named Wynne, fell over the bannisters of the stair-case leading to the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, upon the flags of the Exchange-hall, and was dashed to pieces.—This is the second horrible accident of the same kind, which has occurred within a few months in the same place; where, to protect the passenger in an ascent of nearly 100 steps, an hand-rail, in some places scarcely 20 inches high, is the only fence against falling upon the flagged floor beneath.

Professor Robison's book, it should seem, has produced some enquiries with respect to Masonic meetings. A shoemaker and a cartwright were tried on the 17th of September at *Ayr*, in Scotland, for various acts of sedition, committed in 1796, at a club or association in Maybole, styling itself The Grand Assembly of Knights Templars.

Templars. The ſedition, however, was not proved; and the two *Illuminati* were of courſe diſmiſſed from the bar.

Country News.

July 30. The Foot barracks on *Dover-Heights* were this day conſumed by fire; occaſioned, we underſtand, by a plumber, who was employed in repairing the leaden pipes, having left ſome hot ſolder behind him when he had finiſhed his work. The barracks were not inhabited at the time of the accident, and there have been no troops quartered in them for ſome time paſt. The flames would have been eaſily extinguiſhed when firſt obſerved, if water and aſſiſtance could have been procured in proper time: of the building there is nothing left but the bare walls.

July 31. An action was tried at *Hampſhire* aſſizes, which excited very conſiderable intereſt and attention. It was brought againſt Peter Barfoot, Eſq. one of the magiſtrates of that county, by a poor man, a pauper, of the pariſh of Droxford, for falſe impriſonment. It appeared in evidence, that the poor man had a wife and ſix children; and, from the preſſure of the times, was obliged to ſeek for ſome relief from his pariſh; and that on a Sunday, when he went to the pariſh-officers at the veſtry to aſk relief, one of them took offence at his ſtepping into the veſtry without being ſent for, and immediately collared him, and turned him out. He inſiſted on the poor man's begging his pardon; which he would not do, as he had committed no offence. The officer then applied to Mr. Barfoot, who committed the poor man to Bridewell for ſeven days; and, after he had brought his action againſt him, had threatened to pull down his cottage, which he had built with his own hands in the foreſt of Bere.—Lord Eldon, in a moſt excellent charge to the jury, animadverted in ſtrong terms on the conduct of the Defendant, and in a moſt able manner defined what was the province and duty of the jury: they, without heſitation, gave a verdict of 50l. damages.

At the laſt *Chelmſford* aſſizes a cauſe was tried by a ſpecial jury, brought by J. Hatch, Eſq. againſt his architect, Mr. Gibſon, of Hackney, for the unſkilful or negligent erection of the ſeat of the Plaintiff, at Clayton, in that county, by which conſiderable damages had been ſuſtained from the *dry-rot*: a verdict was given for the Plaintiff—1000l. damages, and 40s. coſts.

Aug. 6. There was this day a numerous meeting of the Eſſex Agricultural Society at the Shire-hall, at *Chelmſford*, the Right Hon. Lord Petre, Preſident, in the chair; when, after an exhibition of much handſome and uſeful ſtock, the ſilver medal was adjudged to ſeveral candidates.

Aug. 7. A lamentable inſtance of paſſion occurred at *Ilfracomb*, in Devonſhire. Two gentlemen playing at billiards, one of them gave the marker ſo violent a blow on the head with a billiard cue, that the man died in the courſe of a few hours. The gentleman has ſurrendered himſelf, and given bail to anſwer the charge.

Aug. 9. This evening, as the Norwich coach was returning to Yarmouth with paſſengers, it broke down at *Blowfield*, by which accident one of the paſſengers was killed, another had his collar-bone broke, and ſome of them were ſeverely bruiſed.

Aug. 11. This day was hanged at *Glouceſter* E. Wilmot, about 64 years of age, who for ſeveral years worked in the coal-mines of Ritton. In this employ he ſaved ſome money, and afterwards purchaſed ſome land in Sivton, in the ſame pariſh, where, by his parſimonious conduct, he amaſſed conſiderable property. A quarrel had ſubſiſted for ſome time between him and the deceaſed; Wilmot always imagining that Faſſet and his brother-in-law overcharged him in his rates, and for ſeveral years he refuſed to pay his taxes. It was in the act of levying that diſtreſs, that the hoary wretch fired from a blind window (a board of which he had unnailed for the purpoſe) at Faſſet; the ſhot took place juſt below the right eye, and paſſed through the brain: inſtant death was the conſequence. He was tried before Sir Simon Le Blanc, and on the moſt ſatisfactory evidence was found guilty, condemned to be hanged, and his body anatomiſed. In perſon he was of low ſtature, and of a very mean, contemptible appearance: his dreſs was in general very ſhabby. Avarice had ingroſſed his very ſoul, and deadened every ſenſation of humanity; indeed, he appeared quite inſenſible of emotion to the very pathetic admonition of the truly excellent Judge who tried him, and who very humanely directed that his property ſhould be divided amongſt his numerous poor relations. The ſame hardened unfeeling ſtupidity accompanied him to the laſt. He moſt obſtinately refuſed to diſpoſe of his property, or any part of it, before trial, and afterwards appeared equally inattentive to the welfare of thoſe who were to ſurvive him. A more ſtupid, ignorant, ſordid wretch, perhaps, never exiſted.

Aug. 16. Mr. Young was to have taken his trial this day at *Glouceſter*, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her into the Severn; but, on entering his cell, he was found dead, having hanged himſelf with his handkerchief.

Aug. 19. This evening, between 5 and 6, a number of people aſſembled in a field at *Lyme*, in Dorſetſhire, to ſee ſome feats of horſemanſhip. During the performance, a thunder-ſtorm came on, and many of them imprudently ran to ſome elm-trees for ſhelter, under which a woman, and

two

two girls, about 15 years of age, were inſtantly ſtruck dead by the lightning: an infant in the woman's arms was apparently dead for nearly half an hour, but recovered. The courſe of the lightning is viſible on the tree, as a quantity of the bark is ſtripped off. Scarcely a minute before the accident happened, more than 20 people prudently left the ſpot, on being warned of the danger.

Aug. 19. A mill belonging to Mr. Croſſingham, of *Rootbing*, was ſet on fire by lightning, and entirely conſumed. A mill at *Halſtead* nearly ſhared the ſame fate.

Auguſt 19. A fire, attended with circumſtances peculiarly calamitous, broke out in Park-lane, *Liverpool*, this night. From the rapidity of the flames, every effort to reſcue Mrs. Garner, in whoſe houſe the fire commenced, proved ineffectual, and on Wedneſday morning her remains were dug from amongſt the ruins. Two adjoining houſes ſuffered conſiderably.

Newcaſtle, *Auguſt* 23. Laſt week, at a brewery on the quay-ſide here, the aſſiſtant, who was on a ladder in the inſide of the copper, unfortunately fell down, and, there being boiling water in the ſame, he was ſcalded in ſo dreadful a manner before he could be got out, as to occaſion his death a few days afterwards.

Aug. 24. The Moors in *Derbyſhire*, about ſix miles from *Sheffield*, have been for ſome time paſt on fire, and the flames are ſtated to have ſpread to an alarming extent. In ſome parts the fire has penetrated ſeveral feet in the peat-moſs, and the vapours for many miles round become extremely offenſive.

Aug. 30. A ſervant of Mr. Barnes, of *Ide*, riding in a road near that village, was ſtruck off his horſe by lightning, and continued ſome time ſpeechleſs, and in a ſtate of inſenſibility, but ſoon after recovered: his ſhoes were torn to pieces, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by his having had metal buckles. The horſe was found dead in a kneeling poſture.

Sept. 3. A moſt tremendous ſtorm occurred this morning in Rutland and Lincolnſhire. From 11 till half-paſt 2 o'clock, rain fell in torrents (without the intermiſſion of a ſecond during the whole time) at *Burley*, near Oakham, attended by thunder, lightning, and hail. The beautiful court-yard of the Earl of Winchelſea's ſeat reſembled an haven; the ſtables, where a flood was never known to reach before, were ancle-deep in water; the offices, gardens, and lofty places around, were all flooded; the water roſe conſiderably above the walls of the fiſh-pond, carrying away the balluſtrade of the bridge, over which a boat was floated, and lodged in a buſh. Many parts of the vale of *Catmoſe* reſembled the river Thames. Cattle, ſheep innumerable, and every thing moveable, were ſwam away by the deluge; which in the town of *Oakham* was full a yard deep, obſtructing the return of the women and children, who had been in the fields, to their homes: the latter were obliged to wade up to their ſhoulders. At *Empingham* the water roſe above the windows of two cottages, on the right of the bridge; the inhabitants were obliged to ſeek a leſs expoſed ſhelter. The picture that preſented itſelf, when the direful tragedy would permit a ſpectator to ſcrutinize its ravages, was ſurveyed with accumulated horror. Nature had aſſumed a new countenance, and ſeemed to mourn the deſolation—not a veſtige of the former proſpect remained, and luxuriant harveſt wore the appearance of dreary winter. At *Great Grimſby*, and its neighbourhood, the ſtorm was tremendous. At *Laceby*, a man named Swaby was ſtruck dead by the lightning, which it is ſuppoſed was attracted by a ſteel watch-chain, as a deep inciſion was diſcovered in the upper part of his right thigh; and his whole body was converted into a deep black colour, torn and diſfigured ſo as to defy all cognizance of it from any prior acquaintance. He has left a wife and child. At the time of the accident he was in company with two other perſons flooring a barn, one of whom was deprived of his ſenſes for ſome time; the other was not in the leaſt affected. The greateſt quantity of rain fell in the neighbourhood of *Market Raiſin*, ever remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant, attended by hail, lightning, and thunder. In a very few hours the roads were ſo flooded in many parts as to be impaſſable for horſes. At *Market Deeping* a ball of fire fell on the houſe of Mr. Johnſon, knocked down the chimney, and entered through the window, which it deſtroyed, into a room where ſeveral perſons were regaling themſelves; each of whom were affected by the phenomenon, as if they had received a violent blow, and experiencing for ſome time a numbneſs in different parts of the body. The ball of fire in its courſe broke an eight-day clock, and a ſmoak-jack, to pieces, and, in making its exit from the houſe, took out another window-frame. Five oxen were killed at the ſame time, and various injuries ſuſtained in the pariſh. Three bullocks at *Greatford*, the property of Mr. William Band, were alſo ſtruck dead by the lightning.

Sept. 9. So heavy a rain fell in *Norwich* this day, that, in a quarter of an hour, many ſhops and houſes, even in the upper part of the city, were flooded.

Sept. 10. A cow this day attacked a man and horſe on the *Mulſbury* road, and killed the latter. The rider eſcaped.

Sept. 11. The girl who was blinded at *Cambridge* by lightning, was ſhortly after ſeized with violent hyſterics; one fit laſted two hours, and on her recovery, ſhe had the happineſs to find her ſight reſtored.

Sept. 11. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, as three

three officers of the navy and a gentleman were returning to town from Chatham, they were ſtopped on the Welling ſide of Shooter's-hill, by three footpads, with crapes over their faces, who, after uſing the moſt dreadful oaths and threats, robbed them of about 20l. in caſh and notes, and a great part of their baggage.

Weymouth, Sept. 14. This morning, a ſmall ſloop ſunk in *Portland-race*, and every perſon on-board periſhed.

Sept. 24. This day there was a very heavy gale of wind at *Plymouth*; a man of war's boat was upſet, and 5 men drowned.

Oct. 20. Laſt night about half paſt 10, a dreadful fire broke out in the newly-erected paper mill of Mr. Edward Pim, near the Head Weir, *Exeter*. It raged with aſtoniſhing fury for near 3 hours, inſomuch, that although every aſſiſtance was tendered from 6 fire engines, aided by the inhabitants and military, the whole mill, together with a large ſtock of rags, paper, and the utenſils in trade, were entirely conſumed. The damage is eſtimated at about 8000l. but great part of the property was inſured. The large quantity of inflammable articles which were contained in this building occaſioned its burning with a rapidity almoſt unparalleled; and the clear flame which iſſued from it cauſed ſo great a light, that this city was as completely illumined, in every part, as if it were by a full harveſt moon, although the night was otherwiſe extremely dark. The paper which had been hanging on ropes to dry, the tar-rope, &c. were hurried into the air like the ſtars from a ſky-rocket; and we are well aſſured that the light aſcending from this tremendous conflagration was plainly ſeen at the diſtance of 20 miles from the city. Although every attempt to get the flames under was unavailing, ſtill the greateſt praiſe is due to the Military, who attended to render their aſſiſtance on the occaſion. A number of the Second, or Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, attended with their engine from the Barracks; and both officers and men were indefatigable in their endeavours to prevent the fire from extending its ravages to the buildings adjoining.

Margate, Oct. 22. The weather, which on Monday might have vied with the fineſt day of ſummer, has, in the courſe of a few hours, changed to the rigour of a Siberian winter. The few ſwallows left are on the wing for warmer climes. Cold and uncomfortable as the atmoſphere of London ſometimes is, it can in no degree compare to the rude blaſts that ſweep the Northern ſea, and are here felt in their utmoſt ſeverity. A moſt tremendous ſtorm of wind came on about 3 o'clock this morning. It is ſaid to have exceeded all deſcription; and the morning's dawn preſented a ſcene of deva[illegible]ation on the Parade, without a parallel in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant. The *jutty*, for 30 yards, and all the ſhops, including the fiſhmonger's, watchmaker's, and Mantle's the fruiterer, were beat down by a collier, who broke from her moorings in the harbour, and was driven in by the hurricane. Soon after, a heavy ſwell from the North waſhed away at leaſt half the parade, which ſtood about ſix feet above the ſurface of the water when at high tide. The inhabitants on the other ſide the parade were firſt alarmed by the fiſhermen, and when they got up, and ſaw no barrier between their houſes and the ſea, their apprehenſions encreaſed, and ſentiments of horror took poſſeſſion of their minds, which were not calmed until the ſtorm abated.

Oct. 31. The ſuperb chapel of St. George, at *Windſor*, is now completed; and its grandeur is ſo combined with ſimplicity, that it is one of the fineſt ſpecimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. The ſplendid painted Gothic window, at the Weſt end, is to be removed; and a new one, after a deſign of Mr. Weſt's, is to be ſubſtituted. His Majeſty is repairing and beautifying the ſmall chapel adjoining to that of St. George, at Windſor, as a Royal Mauſoleum. It is alſo reported that the Caſtle is to be embelliſhed with beautiful Gothic windows. Fifteen years is the period allowed for the completion of the new large window; and the ſubject is to be the Crucifixion.

A Humane Society is forming in *York*. The objects are to procure apparatus for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned; houſes for their reception; and by rewards, to excite to their early and decided aſſiſtance.

By the late borings for the intended tunnel under the Thames at *Graveſend*, a chalk rock, ſuppoſed to extend the entire of the required diſtance, has been found. The ſteam-engine about to be conſtructed to carry off drainage water, is to lift it 160 feet. The tunnel, it is ſaid, will be completed in two years from the preſent time.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, Aug. 18. This morning, after breakfaſt, their Majeſties and the Duke of Cumberland (his Royal Highneſs for the firſt time) went on board the Cambrian frigate. In addition to the uſual company were Lord and Lady Malmeſbury: there being but little wind, the frigate could not ſtand far out to ſea. The Royal Family came aſhore at 8; and ſpent the evening at the Lodge. Mr. Windham arrived this day. Young Bannifter performed in "The Heir at Law," and in "The Devil to Pay."

Aug. 19. This morning his Majeſty, after bathing, walked on the Eſplanade. After breakfaſt his Majeſty, the Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſs Amelia, on horſeback, accompanied by Lady C. Bellaſyſe, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price, rode on the Lulworth road. Mr. Windham took an excurſion towards

Dorcheſter on one of the King's horſes. Her Majeſty and Princeſſes, attended by Ladies Pitt, Cathcart, and Matilda Wynyard, took an airing in their ſociables on the Sands; and on their return, Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary bathed in the warm bath. The Princeſs Charlotte of Wales continues in good health. Her Royal Highneſs viſits the Queen every day. The Royal Family were to have taken another excurſion on the water this day, but the wind ſetting in ſtrong from the South East prevented them. Great part of the Eſplanade is finiſhed, and, when completed, will add much to the beauty of the town; the whole of the improvements are under the direction of his Majeſty. Their Majeſties are in health and ſpirits: the Queen bathes in the warm bath every other night.

Aug. 20. Admiral Sir Alan Gardner arrived here this morning from Plymouth; he was immediately introduced to his Majeſty at the Lodge, with whom he continued in converſation for about two hours, and then ſet off again for Plymouth. The Admiral, as he paſſed through Exeter, ſays, he never experienced ſuch tremendous thunder and lightning. The Duke of Cumberland and Lord Hinton bathed this morning in the ſea. His Majeſty and the Duke of Cumberland, with Lord Cathcart, Generals Garth and Goldſworthy, Colonel Cartwright, and Mr. Damer, rode out on horſeback till one o'clock. Lord Malmeſbury ſet off this morning for London. A Ball was given laſt night at Stacie's Rooms, for the Maſter of the Ceremonies, at which upwards of 200 of the Nobility and Perſons of Faſhion were preſent. The Duke of Cumberland dined this day with a party at the Portland Arms, on Portland Iſland.

Aug. 21. This morning, after breakfaſt, his Majeſty, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and Colonel Cartwright, rode out on horſeback. The Queen, and Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Mary, with Ladies Cathcart and Matilda Wynyard, took an airing to Came, and paid a viſit to the Hon. Mrs. Damer. The Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, with the Counteſs of Elgin, took an airing on Portland Sands. The Duke of York's horſes arrived here to-day, and his Royal Highneſs is expected here the beginning of next month. The Duke of Cumberland dined with Capt. Legge, on board the Cambrian frigate. The Theatre was brilliantly attended. The performances (by command) were "The Battle of Hexham," and "The Son-in-Law." Admiral Digby and his Lady were of the company; Mr. Windham ſat in the King's box.

Aug. 22. This morning the King, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Cathcart, and Major Deſbrow, rode out on horſeback till dinner-time. In the afternoon her Majeſty and the Princeſſes paid a viſit to the Counteſs Poulett, and invited her Ladyſhip to ſpend the evening at the Lodge.

Aug. 23. The King, after bathing this morning, walked through the ſtreets of Weymouth, accompanied by the Hon. George Pitt; and after breakfaſt took his uſual ride on horſeback. The Queen and Princeſſes (except Princeſs Sophia), accompanied by the Counteſs of Poulett, Viſcounteſs Sudley, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and Mrs. Drax Groſvenor, went in their ſociables to Moreton, and paid a viſit to Mrs. Frampton, who entertained them with an elegant refreſhment. On their return Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary bathed in the warm bath. Princeſs Charlotte of Wales took an airing on the Sands. The Earl of Inchiquin, and Lord and Lady Rolle, arrived this day. Their Majeſties and Princeſſes ſaw "The Adopted Child," "My Grandmother," and "Peeping Tom."

Aug. 24. This morning the Royal Family attended divine ſervice, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Foſter, of Briſtol. After ſervice his Majeſty walked on the Eſplanade. The Queen and the Princeſſes paid a morning viſit to the Counteſs of Elgin, to ſee the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales. His Majeſty, after dinner, with the Dukes of York and Cumberland, inſpected the picquet guard: the light brigades from camp were drawn up to the right of the Shropſhire militia; and, marching in ſlow time before the King, the Officers ſaluted as they paſſed.—At 8 o'clock their Majeſties and the Princeſſes went to Stacie's Rooms, where they ſtaid with the company till 10.

Aug. 25. This morning his Majeſty, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Cathcart, and Major Deſbrow, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, accompanied by Ladies Cathcart and M. Wynyard, paid a morning viſit to the Counteſs Poulett. The Queen, on her return, bathed in the warm bath. Mr. Banniſter had his benefit, and performed in "Management," and "The Shipwreck." Between the play and entertainment he ſung "The Lord Mayor's Shew," "Captain Wattle and Miſs Rowe," and "Billy Taylor."

Aug. 26. The King this morning, accompanied by the Duke of York and Princeſs Amelia, Ladies Pitt and C. Bellaſyſe, Lord Cathcart, Major Deſbrow and Mr. Price, rode out on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, with Ladies Cathcart, Wynyard, and Sudley, after viſiting the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales and the Counteſs of Elgin, took an airing to the village of Upway. The Duke of Cumberland is gone to Saliſbury muſic meeting. Princeſs Sophia continues ſlightly indiſpoſed. The

Eſplanade

Eſplanade was thronged with company. His Majeſty, the Duke of York, Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, and the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, walked till after ſix, when the King and the Duke of York inſpected the York Huſſars. A ſelect party of Nobility ſpent the evening with the Royal Family, at the Lodge. The Lord Chancellor, Miſs Erſkine, Lord Berwick, and Sir William Pulteney, arrived at night.

Aug. 27. This morning the King, after bathing, walked on the Eſplanade with Lord Loughborough. After breakfaſt his Majeſty and the Duke of York, attended by the General Officers, rode on horſeback to Monckton Down, near that antient fabrick Maiden-caſtle, where the King reviewed the regiment of Scotch Greys, who went through their different manœuvres to the ſatisfaction of the Royal Party and their Officers. The Prince of Wales is expected here to-morrow; his horſes came to-day. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes ſaw "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and "The Purſe."

Aug. 28. This morning, after breakfaſt, the Royal Family went on board the Cambrian frigate; there being but little wind, the veſſel did not ſtand far out. Earl Poulett, who has recovered from his indiſpoſition, was invited by his Majeſty to be of the party. The Duke of York reviewed the Light Brigades, and the Shropſhire militia, on The Look Out, in the preſence of the General Officers, and a numerous concourſe of ſpectators. The Royal Family ſaw "The Pannel," "The Village Lawyer," and "The Devil to Pay."

Aug. 29. This morning, after breakfaſt, the King, Duke of York, and Princeſs Amelia, on horſeback, accompanied by Ladies Pitt, C. Bellaſyſe, Lord Cathcart, Major Deſbrow, and Mr. Price, rode to Mr. Bridge's, at Kingſton Farm, near Bridport, one of the moſt opulent farmers in Dorſetſhire; his Majeſty ſtaid with him for four hours, and at 4 returned to the Lodge. The Queen and Princeſſes paid a viſit to Mr. Buxton, at Bilfield, and afterwards took an airing on the Dorcheſter road. The Duke of York left this place this evening for Swinley camp. His abſence is much regretted.

(To be continued in our next.)

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Monday, July 28.

A fatal accident took place this evening at Sir Richard Neave's, in Albemarle-ſtreet. Mary Phillips, in the abſence of one Cummins and his wife, ſaid to have been entruſted with the worthy Baronet's houſe, was ſent from Whitcomb-ſtreet, to put ſome children to bed. How ſhe conducted herſelf it is impoſſible to conjecture; but when Cummins and his wife reached Albemarle-ſtreet, they found it neceſſary to force their entrance, when, to their aſtoniſhment, after a long ſearch, the poor unfortunate girl was found dead, and bruiſed, in the back area. Suſpicion cheriſhed the idea that ſhe was murdered; but, as her bruiſes appeared to be the effects of a fall, it was concluded, that ſhe had been looking out of a two-pair of ſtairs window, overbalanced herſelf, and tumbled headlong into the area. The jury gave a verdict, "Accidental Death, by the Viſitation of God." Sir Richard, on his arrival from the country, was ſo ſhocked at this unaccountable exit, that he requeſted the inveſtigation of a ſecond jury, who returned their verdict, "Accidental Death, by a Fall."

Wedneſday, Auguſt 6.

This day the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat, at the Triumphal Car, in Piccadilly, upon the body of Thomas Flynn, the man who, after having attempted to murder his wife, committed ſuicide. The jury were unanimouſly of opinion, that the deceaſed had felonioufly, wickedly, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered himſelf. In conſequence of the above verdict, the body was the next day put in a ſhell in the accuſtomed manner, and every thing prepared for the interment; when, about 10 o'clock, an aſſemblage of perſons, principally conſiſting of Iriſhmen, was obſerved collected about the gates of St. George's Hoſpital; and ſymptoms of a diſpoſition to riot having appeared during the time the grave was digging, and the mob increaſing rapidly, apprehenſions were entertained, that the reſcue of the body was in agitation. Mr. Kelly, the Apothecary to the hoſpital, finding the propenſity to riot increaſe, applied for a party of Guards, who turned out from the Knightſbridge barracks with the utmoſt promptitude, and formed a line from the hoſpital to the place of interment. When the body was let down, they formed a circle round the grave, and remained till the ceremony was concluded. They then retired, followed by the praiſes of the reſpectable part of the neighbourhood, and the execrations of the miſguided mob; who, finding their tumultuous intentions fruſtrated, diſperſed about one o'clock.

Thurſday, Sept. 4.

Two labourers, employed in a warehouſe at Deptford to remove brandy, took occaſion to broach one of the hogſheads, and, by means of a reed, ſucked ſo much liquor, that they were both found dead by the ſides of the caſks. One of them, a few hours before, was ſeen at a public-houſe ſeemingly ſober, drinking a pot of beer.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

George Thomas, an eminent attorney, poſſeſſed of a large fortune at Brackley in Northamptonſhire, was indicted at the Old Bailey for an attempt to defraud the Navy Board.

Board. He had been applied to by the executors of a Mr. Coldridge, who had been employed by the Commiſſioners of the Navy in carrying timber from the foreſt towns, to make out an account; he did ſo to the amount of 1200l. and delivered it, accompanied by vouchers, purporting to be the receipts of the workmen. On examining theſe, many were diſcovered to have been forged, and others made out in fictitious names. The priſoner addreſſed the court, but in too low a voice to be diſtinctly heard; he reſted his defence on the reſpectability of his character, to which many creditable witneſſes bore teſtimony. After a trial of 9 hours, the jury found a verdict,—Guilty; but recommended him to mercy.

Official Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

"My Lord, "*Whitehall, Sept.* 29.

"I had the honour to receive your Grace's Letter of the 25th inſt. and am very glad to find that the diſpoſition to riot at Witney has been ſuppreſſed, and that all is quiet there for the preſent. I cannot, however, advert to the cauſe to which your Grace is of opinion that this event may be aſcribed, and to the conſequences which you ſeem to think would follow the removal of the troops which have been ſent into Oxfordſhire, without participating in your apprehenſions, ſo far as to aſſure your Grace that none of them will be withdrawn until you are entirely ſatisfied that no part, either of the County or City of Oxford, is any longer expoſed to the riſk of ſuffering from the effect of popular tumult. But notwithſtanding theſe precautions, and all the extent of the military and civil power which is now placed at your Grace's diſpoſal, conſidering the ſtate of the county, your Grace will give me leave to repreſent to you the neceſſity which I am perſuaded there muſt be, for the exertion of all your great influence and authority to combat and counteract the prejudices which have operated no leſs powerfully than unfortunately, in diſpoſing a very large part of the community to believe that the late Scarcity was artificial, and has been owing to the views and ſpeculations of certain intereſted and rapacious men, who take advantage of the difficulties and diſtreſſes of the times, to enrich themſelves at the expence of the publick.

"Your Grace need not be reminded of the circumſtances of the laſt year's harveſt, and of the unfavourable ſtate of the ground at the time of ſowing wheat, to account for the dearneſs of that article, and indeed of every other ſort of grain, and of all proviſions in general; and although the quantity of corn which has been imported has far exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations, neither in that reſpect, nor in quality, does it, or can it ever, compenſate the deficiency which was, and will be occaſioned by ſuch a ſeaſon as that of laſt year; nor would it have the effect which muſt be hoped to be derived from it, was it to be brought without reſerve to market, in the ſame quantities in which it is landed; for, from the beſt information which can be obtained, of the ſtate of this year's crop throughout the kingdom, I am ſorry to ſay that, according to the moſt ſanguine eſtimation, the produce of it is not likely to amount to more than three-fourths of an average crop, and it is thought by many that it will not exceed three-fifths. But be the amount what it may, it is, I fear, but too well aſcertained, that the whole produce of the grain, in the beſt of years, is not equal to the annual conſumption of the country.

"I need not aſk your Grace what muſt be the conſequence of ſuffering the doctrines which have of late been ſo unhappily received againſt the growers of corn, and dealers in that commodity, to prevail, or of their not being diſcountenanced by every poſſible means that can be employed for that purpoſe; and it muſt be too evident, that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary, without loſs of time, or being influenced by any other conſideration, to counteract and expoſe the folly and injuſtice of this falſe policy, to which is to be attributed the aſſumption of a right to ſet prices on commodities brought to market, of fixing a maximum for the articles of daily conſumption, of entering into aſſociations (which is much the ſame thing) not to give more than a certain price for any of thoſe articles; of obliging the growers of corn, or dealers in other articles of proviſions, to ſell at a given price, and, what is worſt of all, going in bands to the houſes of farmers, and forcing them by threats, and various other modes of intimidation, to enter into engagements to bring and diſpoſe of their commodities at a given price; a proceeding which I cannot advert to, without urging your Grace to proſecute, without diſtinction, all perſons concerned in it, in the moſt vigorous, exemplary, and impreſſive manner, which the power, military as well as civil, under your command, will moſt ſpeedily and effectually enable you to do. It would be an unreaſonable abuſe of your Grace's time, to enumerate the evils which muſt unavoidably reſult from a continuance of the proceedings which I have taken the liberty of pointing out to you, as requiring to be immediately ſuppreſſed. But if any thing could contribute to realize the abſurd notion of corn being deſtroyed for the purpoſe of keeping up the price of it, this would be more likely to effect it than any other mode that could be adopted, as the life of a perſon poſſeſſed of corn, or any other article of proviſion, is rendered no leſs inſecure than his property, and it would conſequently tend, as all other acts of violence

lence do, to the concealment, much more than the production of the commodity; the conſequence of which muſt be obvious in the injury reſulting to landed property, by diſcouraging tillage and every ſort of agriculture, and by locking up, or diverting into another channel, that capital which is perhaps more beneficially employed in the improvement of land than in any other mode—it would ſo impede and obſtruct the great ſource and means of the daily ſupplies of the country, that famine would ſoon be ſubſtituted in the place of ſcarcity, and that diſtreſs and confuſion would ſoon enſue, which would debilitate its inhabitants, and enervate all its powers more fatally than any calamity with which it has been viſited for centuries, or than is to be met with in the annals of its hiſtory. If the employment of property is not ſecure; if every man does not feel that he has power to retain what he poſſeſſes as long as he pleaſes, and diſpoſe of it at the time, in the manner, and for the price he chooſes to fix upon it, there muſt be an end of confidence, of induſtry, and of all valuable and virtuous exertions of every deſcription; for, there is no reaſon why a price may not be paid on the works of the handicraftſman, mechanic, or artiſt, as well as upon thoſe of the farmer, grazier, gardener, &c.—and thus the whole order of things would be overturned and deſtroyed. Your Grace, therefore, will, I hope, excuſe the earneſtneſs with which I addreſs myſelf to you to reſiſt thoſe attempts in their outſet, and to maintain the principle of perfect freedom of property, upon which the proſperity of this country reſts, and by which it has riſen, under Providence, to the extraordinary ſtate of wealth and power which it now enjoys. If this concluſion is as well-founded as I believe it to be, the neceſſity of the protection I recommend cannot be diſputed; and I am perſuaded your Grace will admit and feel the occaſion to be worthy the exertion of the influence I ſolicit. The people will be made ſenſible that their own intereſt, as well as the law, requires that the markets ſhould be free and open, and that every man ſhould diſpoſe of what he brings there at his own price, or be at liberty to withhold it, unleſs he is ſatisfied with what is offered him for it; and the perſon who brings his commodities to market will go there with that confidence which can alone ſecure his attendance at it. I cannot but be fearful that I have treſpaſſed very unreaſonably upon your Grace's time; but the ſituation in which I have the honour of ſtanding, having brought before me the details of all the diſturbances and outrages occaſioned by the preſſure of the times, and the opinions againſt which I have remonſtrated, it may be poſſibly, that I may be more alive to the tendency of their effects than thoſe who contemplate them at a greater diſtance, and more at their eaſe; but when I find reaſon to infer that your Grace entertained apprehenſions not much inferior to thoſe which I have deſcribed, I may, I think, refer myſelf to your candour, to excuſe the liberty I have taken in opening my mind ſo fully upon a ſubject, in my concluſions on which I ſhall feel myſelf as fully juſtified by your concurrence, as by the uſe you will make of your influence and power in reſtoring and ſecuring the tranquillity and good order of the country, and that confidence which is as eſſential to the tranſactions of individuals, as to thoſe of a public nature.

I am, &c. PORTLAND."

Monday, Sept. 29.

The election came on this day at Guildhall, for two proper perſons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor for the year enſuing; when the ſhow of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of the preſent Lord Mayor and Sir William Staines; but a poll being demanded by the friends of Mr. Alderman Newman, the ſame was granted, and immediately commenced.

Friday, Oct. 3.

At a Common Hall this day, it was unanimouſly reſolved to petition the King to convene his Parliament, to take into conſideration the preſent high price of proviſions; and that the ſame ſhall be preſented to his Majeſty *on the throne*. And the Sheriffs were directed to attend his Majeſty, to learn his royal pleaſure when he would be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

Monday, Oct. 6.

On the cloſe of the poll this day at Guildhall, the Sheriffs declared the majority to be in favour of Sir William Staines and the preſent Lord Mayor; and having reported the ſame to the Court of Aldermen, Sir W. Staines was by them elected Lord Mayor.

This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out on the premiſſes of Meſſrs. Tydy and Barbe, ſhip-builders, by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle. Every exertion was directed to ſave the goods and furniture of that and the neighbouring houſes; and the greateſt alarm was excited by the knowledge that ſeveral barrels of gunpowder were ſtowed in Mr. Tydy's warehouſes; they were, however, all taken away from the neighbourhood, except three, which were rolled, by miſtake, to Mr. Culmer's, mathematical inſtrument-maker, over the way; theſe took fire, and completely blew up all the floors, beams, and roof of the houſe; and there is every reaſon to apprehend, that Mr. Culmer's ſon, who was ſeen in the top room of the houſe a minute before, and an apprentice who was in the ſhop, were deſtroyed by the exploſion, as they have not been heard of ſince. Mr. Conolly, a publican, in paſſing near Mr. Culmer's houſe, likewiſe loſt his life;

life; and a poor woman was killed by a fall of bricks and tiles from one of the burning houſes. From Mr. Tydy's, the fire extended to the Dundee Arms, whence the Graveſend boats ſet out, which was conſumed; and thence to a pile of hoops, of from 20 to 30 feet high; the flames, proceeding from ſo large a quantity of light wood, were ſtrong and violent, and, changing with the variations of the wind, ſeemed to direct their fury in all directions. Meſſrs. Wilkinſons' pottery and houſe, adjoining the yard, felt their fatal effects; and, preſently after, a breeze from acroſs the river turned them directly againſt a wooden houſe on the oppoſite ſide of the way, which took fire in a few minutes, and communicated the flames to a large cooperage and timber-yards behind it, which conſumed an immenſe number of ſtaves, caſks, hoops, &c. Several of Meſſrs. Richards' ſtores and cooperages were deſtroyed; but their ſtore of vats, and malt houſe, containing 500 quarters of malt, were preſerved, by ſupplying the engines with water from their large reſervoirs, it being ebb-tide. Meſſrs. James and Co. coopers, ſuſtained alſo a conſiderable loſs, the greater part of their ſtock having been conſumed. From Wilkinſons, and the Police Office, which were conſumed, the flames communicated to Meſſrs. Curtis's dwelling-houſe, adjoining their brewery, when a ſudden ſhifting of the wind fortunately turned the flames to the Eaſt and North, ſo that the brewery eſcaped. At the water-ſide, every thing was deſtroyed from Curtis's brewhouſe to the Phœnix Wharf; and a lighter, which was a-ground at the back of the Dundee Arms, was burnt to the water's edge. Not leſs, probably, than fifty houſes have been utterly deſtroyed, or burnt to the ground. Much loſs has been incurred, but it is impoſſible, even yet, to attach any valuation. It is ſaid, Meſſrs. Jones, Weatherhead and Son, have loſt at leaſt 12,000l. by the conflagration. Amongſt the property which has ſuffered, are the premiſſes of, Meſſrs. Curtis and Sons, Brewers; Meſſrs. Wilkinſon and Sons, Potters; Meſſrs. James and Co. Coopers and Hoop-binders; Mr. Minſhaw, the Dundee Arms; Mr. Archibald, Slopſeller; Meſſrs. Pickard and Co. Brewers; Mr. Cocks, Cork-cutter; Mr. Gibbons, Sail-maker; Mr. Culmer, Mathematical Inſtrument-maker; Mr. Kirkland, and the Thames Police-Office.—The Dundee Society of Free-maſons have given their Hall, in Red-lion ſtreet, Wapping, for the preſent accommodation of the Magiſtrates to tranſact their office buſineſs. Meſſrs. Tydys had been accuſtomed to keep their Bank-notes and valuable papers in a ſtrong iron cheſt, ſurrounded with bricks, and, ſuppoſing that they would be ſafe there, they refuſed to have them moved; but, on opening the cheſt among the ruins, they found every paper in it deſtroyed. The bricks and iron had been thoroughly heated, and had, of courſe, burnt the papers. The fire was principally ſuppreſſed by pulling down ſome buildings, and by the execution performed by the floating fire-engine of the Sun Fire Office; and here we ought not to forget to beſtow our praiſe and admiration on the activity and courage of the firemen of all the offices; and alſo on the Volunteer Corps of Wapping and Ratcliffe, &c.; who remained under arms from 8 in the morning till 12 at night, and whoſe exertions were of the utmoſt importance in enabling the ſufferers to ſave part of their property, the bulk of which was conveyed to the church-yard; but, notwithſtanding every exertion, much was loſt by pillage.—On Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. as ſome women and children were employing themſelves in picking rubbiſh on the ſcite, the remaining part of a wall fell, and buried under its ruins two women and four children; who were in a few minutes all dug out alive, though dreadfully wounded, and conveyed to the London Infirmary.

Thurſday, Oct. 9.

The Sheriffs reported that they had attended his Majeſty at Weymouth, and obtained an audience immediately after their arrival. In anſwer to their requeſt, his Majeſty ſaid, "Pleaſe to inform the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, that I will receive their addreſs and petition at my Levee at St. James's, on Wedneſday, the 15 inſtant."—And on the Remembrancer's reading the reſolutions of the Livery, his Majeſty obſerved, "That he was always ready to receive the petitions of his faithful ſubjects, but that he was the beſt judge *where* he ſhould do ſo."—On this the Common Hall reſolved, "That whoever adviſed his Majeſty to perſiſt in refuſing to his faithful ſubjects free acceſs in theſe times of peculiar difficulty and diſtreſs, is equally unworthy of his Majeſty's confidence, and an enemy to the rights and privileges of the Citizens of London."

Tueſday, Oct. 14.

At a Court of Common Council, the following addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Court:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly approach your Throne with deep concern, to repreſent that every claſs of your Majeſty's Subjects, but more eſpecially thoſe of the laborious

laborious and induſtrious Poor, are now ſuffering extreme diſtreſs, ariſing from the exceſſive price of Bread, and of every other neceſſary article of life. Under circumſtances ſo trying, your Majeſty may reſt aſſured, that your faithful Citizens of London, ſteady in their attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government, and in their confidence in that happy Conſtitution under which we live, have diſcouraged, and will continue to diſcourage, every attempt to excite tumultuous and diſorderly proceedings, not only unjuſtifiable in themſelves, but directly tending to continue and to increaſe the preſent calamity, and will, both by active exertions and by example, do their utmoſt to encourage a ſtrict and uniform obedience to the laws, looking to the Legiſlature, and to that only, under Divine Providence, for relief; and truſting in your Majeſty's paternal regard for your people, that its utmoſt energy will be exerted for that purpoſe. We, therefore, humbly pray, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed ſpeedily to convene your Parliament, that they may concert ſuch meaſures as they in their wiſdom ſhall judge moſt effectual to remove the ſufferings, and ſupply the wants of your people, thereby preſerving to them the bleſſings they have long enjoyed under your Majeſty's mild and gracious government. Signed, by order of the Court, RIX."

Thurſday, Oct. 16.

This day the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London attended his Majeſty with their Addreſs; which being preſented to the King on the Throne, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make this moſt gracious anſwer: "I am always deſirous of recurring to the advice and aſſiſtance of my Parliament on any public emergency; and, previous to receiving your Petition, I had given directions for convening my Parliament for the diſpatch of buſineſs."

Saturday, Oct. 18.

A Proclamation was publiſhed in this night's Gazette, for the meeting of Parliament, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, on the 11th of next month.

Friday, Oct. 31.

The alterations in the Houſe of Commons, preparatory to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, began in Auguſt. The oaken wainſcoting at each ſide has been removed, and this removal gives again to the view the venerable walls of what was once St. Stephen's Chapel. The Gothic pillars, the finiſhed ſcroll-work, and the laboured carvings, are, generally ſpeaking, in good preſervation. But what is more obſervable is, that the paintings which fill the interſtices, having been protected from the action of the air for ſo many centuries, are, in many parts, as freſh and vivid as if they could only boaſt a twelvemonth's date. In the right-hand corner, behind the Speaker's chair, and about five feet from the ground, there is a Virgin and child, with Joſeph bending over them, well preſerved, and tolerably executed in colour; and Edward III. and his queen and ſuite making their offering to the Virgin. Under them, in ſix niches, as many knights in armour, with their tabards of arms, and in each angle an acolyte holding a taper. Adjoining theſe, and on the ſame level, are two whole-length figures of angels, their heads reclining on the ſhoulders, and holding each, extended before them, a piece of drapery, or mantle, charged with various devices, or armorial bearings; their wings compoſed of peacock's feathers, very highly finiſhed, and in which the green and gold are, in general, as lively as if they had been newly laid on. The ſame may be ſaid of the gilding of the cornices, which, as far as they have been laid bare, are very richly decorated. On each ſide of the altar are pictures of the Nativity, and Preſentation in the Temple, the marriage in Cana; and a fourth, in which the Devil is introduced coming through the air, perhaps repreſenting the Temptation. On the South wall, near the altar, are three beautiful ſtone ſtalls, with rich flowered arches, and Weſt of them a narrower one, reaching below them. Over the figures, on each ſide, on an inverted frieze, are the arms of the royal family and nobility in 18 ſhields, and between each ſhield groteſque figures of men and animals. All theſe figures, &c. (we underſtand) have been drawn by Mr. John-Thomas Smith, engraver of the Antiquities of London; of which an account has been given in our vol. LXI. 137, 743, LXII. 740, LXIII. 745, LXX. 970. On the oppoſite ſide of the chapel are figures of men in complete armour, with inſcriptions under them, which are nearly illegible. Under two of them, however, were diſtinctly to be read the names of "*Euſtace*" and "*Mercure*" in black-letter characters. The interior roof of the building, which has at all times been viſible over the Houſe of Commons, ſpeaks ſufficiently as to the ſtyle of the architecture, and the laboured *minutiæ* of the ornaments; but, not having been covered in the ſame manner with the lower parts, it offers but a very faint idea of the ſuperb finiſhing and expenſive decoration beſtowed by our anceſtors upon a building, which has been ſo ſtrangely converted to a purpoſe very foreign indeed from its primitive uſe.

In the interval of the meeting of Parliament, Government has been taking every poſſible precautionary ſtep to encourage importations, as well of rice as of grain. The laſt overland diſpatches to India directed that very large quantities of rice ſhould be ſent by the earlieſt ſhips of the enſuing ſeaſon.

P. 738. Mr. John Henniker was an eminent Riga merchant, and died in 1747.

P. 802. Dr. *Walter* (not *William*) Anderſon, miniſter of Chirnſide, ſoon after his ordination publiſhed, at Edinburgh, a "Life of Cræſus," 12mo, which he ſold himſelf, and of which a copy has for the laſt twenty years very rarely turned up. He wrote the Hiſtory of France, from the reign of Francis I. to the peace of Munſter, in five volumes, 4to, vols. I. and II. 1769, III. 1775, IV. and V. 1782, in which he collected every accurate account of the affairs of the French, and of ſuch nations as were connected with them, during the reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. (ſee our vol. XXXIX. p. 156), with a review of the general hiſtory of the monarchy, from its origin to that period. The IIId volume deduced it from the commencement of the reign of Henry III. and the riſe of the Catholic league, to the peace of Vervins, and the eſtabliſhment of the edict of Nantes, in the reign of Henry IV. The IVth commenced with the intrigues of the queen-mother, Mary de Medicis, for obtaining the regency; and the Vth concludes with the treaty of Munſter (LIII. 125). "Dr. Anderſon's execution of the firſt of theſe undertakings is by no means able and fortunate. In that genius, that natural diſcernment, that knowledge of the world, which are ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the hiſtorian, he is ſurpriſingly defective. He removes not the veil which covers the cabals and intrigues ſo frequent in the old Court of France: his delineations of eminent perſonages are without likeneſs or character: and his mind is neither piercing nor capacious. The dignity of the hiſtoric manner is ſometimes imitated by him with a degree of ſucceſs; but his page is often deformed with a giddineſs and frivolity which diſturb the gravity of his reader. His accounts of battles are almoſt unintelligible; not becauſe he is profound in the military art, but becauſe he underſtood imperfectly what he had undertaken to deſcribe. Laſtly, his conſultation of the French hiſtorians has led him often into Galliciſms; and he abounds in Scotiſh idioms." (New Catalogue of Living Engliſh Authors, I. 57.) He alſo publiſhed, in one volume quarto, 1791, "The Philoſophy of antient Greece inveſtigated, in its Origin and Progreſs, to the Æras of its greateſt Celebrity, in the Ionian, Italic, and Athenian Schools, &c." This work is more reſpectable in point of matter. It is fuller than the work of Stanley on the ſame ſubject, and leſs extenſive and prolix than that of Brucker.

P. 805. Admiral Barrington was the fifth ſon of John firſt Lord Viſcount Barrington, by Anne, daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Daines. The family was originally Norman, and of great antiquity and reſpect; their name was Shute, and many honourable memorials of their eminence, both in arms and letters, are preſerved in Normandy as well as in England. One of the anceſtors of Admiral B. was a judge in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His father, being adopted by Francis Barrington, eſq. of Toſts, co. Eſſex, who married his couſin, on ſucceeding to the eſtate, aſſumed, in compliance with the terms of the ſettlement, the name and arms of Barrington. This, too, was a family of great honour and diſtinction, united in blood with the Plantagenets, by a marriage with the great-grand-daughter of the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. Beſides the Barrington eſtate, he inherited the property of John Wildman, eſq. of Beckett, co. Berks, and was raiſed to the peerage in 1720. The Admiral was born in 1729; electing the naval profeſſion, he was, in 1747, appointed a poſt captain, and colonel of the Chatham diviſion of marines in 1770, in the room of Lord Howe, who was then made an admiral. Jan. 23, 1778, he was created rear-admiral of the White, and, on the 29th of the ſame month, rear-admiral of the Red. He was immediately ſent to the Weſt Indies, where his valour, prudence, and good conduct, gained him the higheſt reputation, and where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf particularly in the arduous and important exploit of taking St. Lucia, in 1778, an enterprize ſo difficult, and expoſed to ſuch oppoſition, as would have rendered a failure perfectly excuſeable. While on this ſtation he was, in the month of February, 1779, appointed vice-admiral of the Blue; and, in September, 1780, vice-admiral of the White. The ferment of parties during the laſt war occaſioned many unexpected refuſals of promotion; and, as Admiral Barrington was intimately connected with Lord Shelburne, Col. Barré, and ſeveral other leading men in oppoſition, it may poſſibly be attributed to this circumſtance that he refuſed the command of the Channel fleet, which was offered to him after the reſignation of Admiral Geary, in Auguſt, 1780, and, on his declining to accept it, conferred on Admiral Darby. In 1782 he ſerved under Lord Howe, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. The termination of the war put a period to Admiral Barrington's active ſervices. In February, 1786, he was made lieutenant-general of marines; and, on Sept. 24, 1787, admiral of the Blue. During the laſt ten years his ill ſtate of health obliged him to decline all naval command; but, as he was in the ſtricteſt habits of intimacy with the preſent illuſtrious commander of the Channel fleet, it is to be ſuppoſed that the benefit of his talents and experience was not entirely loſt to his country. He was never married.

P. 847. In the epitaph on J. Sheridan, for "M.DCC.LXXIX." r. "M DCC.XCIX"

P. 853 For "three ſtrikes to the *quarter*," r. *load*; a quarter is every where 8 ſtrikes or buſhels, the load.

P. 898 Of the 80,000*l.* of which Mr. Cooper died poſſeſſed, he has bequeathed 12,000*l.* among his four children; and the remaining 68,000*l.* to his widow, a young woman he had lately married.

Ibid. In the account of the Earl of Denbigh's family it is ſtated, that the late Lord Viſcount Fielding "left iſſue by his wife, Miſs Powis, daughter of Thomas firſt Lord Lilford," &c. This is a miſtake. The late Lord Fielding married Miſs Powys, the daughter of Thomas Jeſſe Powys, of Berwick-houſe, near Shrewſbury, which family is not related to that of Lord Lilford.

P. 902. Mr. Ireland publiſhed alſo "Picturesque Views of the Severn and Warwickſhire Avon, where he firſt acquired an itch after Shakſpeare MSS. He navigated down this poetic and enchanting ſtream, attended by a very modeſt and well-informed man, Mr. John Jordan, who is by trade a wheelwright, and poſſeſſes conſiderable knowledge in hiſtory and antiquity, and is alſo no mean poet, as may be ſeen by his "Wolcomb Hill," a poem, publiſhed in London, 1777, 4to. Having a retentive memory, his knowledge of parochial antiquity all around him is wonderful. It was Mr. Jordan who gave Mr. Ireland his firſt information, on which he created his viſionary falſehood.

P. 903, b. The Rev. Henry Harcourt was of Peter-houſe, Cambridge; B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757. The rectory of Stonehouſe Warbleton is in the gift of Sir John Lade; that of Crowhurſt in the Pelhams. He was couſin-german to the preſent Lord Harcourt, and his family are noticed in vol. LXVIII. 538; alſo in this month, p. 1010.

Ibid. The Rev. John Cleobury, vicar of Great Marlow, was of St. John's college, Cambridge; the living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Glouceſter.

P. 904. Samuel Lund, eſq was formerly a hoſier and hatter near Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, where he got a conſiderable fortune by ſelling oil-ſkin ſocks for the relief of gouty patients, in the extreme agony of that diſeaſe.

Ibid. b. Mrs. Gunning was a lady well known, if not highly celebrated, in the republick of letters. Her maiden name was Miniſie; and ſhe produced, in 1763, a novel, called "The Hiſtories of Lady Frances S. and Lady Caroline S." She afterwards publiſhed "The Picture," "Family Pictures," "The Cottage," "Burford Abbey," and "The Count de Poland." Theſe productions had their ſhare of general applauſe, and ſtill keep their places on the ſhelves of circulating libraries; they rank among the middling claſs of novels, which, if they diſplay no great efforts of genius and invention, are at leaſt entitled to the negative praiſe of being not immoral, and not diſfigured by flagrant improprieties of ſtyle. Her marriage with Gen. Gunning ſeemed calculated to confer on her happineſs and exaltation in ſociety; but, after a long continuance of their union, without reproach or ſcandal, the publick were ſurpriſed at learning that the General, in 1791, had turned his wife and daughter out of his houſe. A long paper-war commenced, and many efforts were made to gratify the public curioſity, but the myſtery of the tranſaction was never thoroughly cleared up. Some matrimonial ſpeculation appears to have engaged the attention of Mrs. Gunning, which had for its object the union of her daughter either with the Marquis of Blandford or the Marquis of Lorn; but what was its preciſe tendency is not aſcertained, although Mrs. G. wrote an explanatory pamphlet, and affidavits were made on the ſubject. The whole tranſaction was rendered additionally myſterious by a diſcovery which immediately enſued of an improper intercourſe between Gen. G. and the wife of Mr. Duberley, an army tailor, which afforded a ſubject of legal diſcuſſion. Mrs. G, after her exclusion from the General's houſe, was received and protected by the Ducheſs of Bedford, whoſe diſcernment, pride, and character, were formidable arguments againſt any imputations on the conduct of her protegées. Mrs. G. now reſumed her literary occupations, and produced "Memoirs of Mary," a novel, which was ſuppoſed to contain alluſions to the recent tranſactions in her family. She afterwards publiſhed "Love at firſt Sight," and "Anecdotes of the Delborough Family," novels; and "Virginius and Virginia," a poem.

P. 908, a. Mr. Capper was aged 70.

Ibid. b. Mr. Wallis had an only ſon at Weſtminſter-ſchool, who was unfortunately drowned in the Thames about 20 years ago, as he was bathing, or ſailing or rowing, with a party of Weſtminſter ſcholars.

P. 909, b. Lady Saltoun was the daughter of John Gordon, eſq. and married, in 1759, George the late lord, by whom ſhe had Alexander, the preſent lord, who, in July, 1784, married a daughter of Mr. Simon Fraſer, merchant in London, and ſome other children.

Ibid. The Rev. Mr. Marſham was alſo rector of Boothby, co. Lincoln, which he reſigned on being preſented, by Lord Milborn, to the rectory of Wilsford, in the ſame county; and an active magiſtrate for the county of Herts.

Ibid. Mrs. Madox was the ſecond wife of Mr. M. (a brewer in London), and was niece of Mr. Randall, ſhip-builder, Rotherhithe,

hithe. By his firſt wife he has three ſons and a daughter.

P. 910. Sir Simon Clarke was of an ancient family at Woodchurch in Kent, afterwards of Abbots Salford, in Warwickſhire, and late of Jamaica.

Births.

Sept. 26. THE wife of Major Wilſon, of Hompeſch's huſſars, a ſon.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. T. G. Shortland, of the royal navy, a ſon.

28. At Lindley-hall, the ſeat of S. B. Abney, eſq. the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bracebridge Heming, a ſon.

30. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the wife of Thomas-Richard Sawley, eſq. a ſon.

Lately, the wife of Francis Lloyd, eſq. ſheriff of Limerick, in Ireland, a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. J. Hoare, of Limerick, a daughter.

The wife of William Johnſon Harte, eſq. of Coolruſs, a ſon and heir.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Chaplin, a ſon.

Near Nottingham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Grey, twin-daughters.

The lady of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart. of Madingley, co. Cambridge, a ſon.

The wife of T. Smith, eſq. of Caſtle-Bear, Ealing, Middleſex, a daughter.

Oct. 2. In Bedford-row, the wife of John Bond, jun. eſq. a daughter.

4. At Drumſheugh-houſe, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Noel, a daughter.

5. Mrs. Derby, of Lime-ſtreet, a ſon.

8. Mrs. James Brandon, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

10. The wife of John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, a daughter.

19. At Hampſtead, the wife of Samuel Gambier, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Horton, co. Northampton, the lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. for Wigan, co. Lancaſter, a ſon.

Marriages.

Feb. 20. AT Calcutta, Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart. to Miſs Collie, dau. of James C. eſq. on the Bengal eſtabliſhment; alſo, at the ſame time and place, George Poyntz Ricketts, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Governor R. to Miſs Sophia Peirce, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. P. of the Halſwell Eaſt Indiaman.

July ... At Kingſton, Jamaica, Michael Parys, eſq. to Miſs Chriſtie, niece of Fairley C. eſq. member of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, Lieut. M'Kenzie, of the Diadem, 64 guns, to Miſs Sidley, daugh. of Robert S. eſq. of Kilruſh.

At Downpatrick, William-Henry Trotter, eſq. to Miſs M. Hawthorne.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, Hen. Moore, eſq. of Oremorgan, Queen's County, to Miſs Anne Scott, niece of the Earl of Clonmell.

John Lees, eſq. barriſter at law, Dublin, to Miſs Shaw.

In Ireland, Lieut.-col. Cromwell Maſſey, of the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Bamford, daughter of Stephen B. eſq. of Rackinſtown, co. Meath.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, eſq. of Culloden, to Miſs Cumming, daugh. of the late Sir Jn. C. of the E. I. Company's ſerv.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Duncan, jun. phyſician, to Miſs Mary Macfarquhar, daughter of the printer of the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

At St. Ives, in Cornwall, the Rev. John Nicholl Stephens, rector of Landewednack and Ruan-Major, to Miſs Stephens.

At York, Mr. John Robinſon, ſurgeon on the Bengal eſtabliſhment in the E. Indies, to Miſs Routh, of Park-ſqua. Leeds.

E. Harrington, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward H. of Bath, to Miſs Frances Boote, ſole heireſs of the late John B. eſq. of Benſon, co. Oxford.

Mr. John King, to Miſs Strangeways, both of Babcary, co. Somerſet.

Mr. Baildon, druggiſt, of Coventry, to Miſs Craven, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

Charles Walcot, eſq. of the Poſt-office, to Mrs. Otborn, of Turvile-court, Bucks.

Mr. Meredith, attorney, of Temple-row, Birmingham, to Miſs Lawrence, ſiſter of Thomas L. eſq. of Greek-ſtr. Soho, principal portrait-painter to his Majeſty.

James Dore, eſq. of Morden-lodge, Dorſet, to Miſs Gregory, daughter of Capt. G. of the royal navy.

Thomas Oliver, eſq. of Sheepſhed, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Morriſon, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Loughborough.

Rev. G. Robinſon, of Glenfield, co. Leiceſter, to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Newtown.

A. Campbell, eſq. of Whitten Dean, to Miſs Elizabeth Fielding, daughter of the late J. F. eſq. of Nottingham.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miſs Betterton, of Covent-garden theatre.

At Bath, George Alcock, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Sophia Lowther.

Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Woodbridge-Haſleton, Suffolk, to Miſs Coyte, daughter of Dr. C. of Ipſwich.

At Chicheſter, Capt. Jolliffe, of the Portſdown yeomanry cavalry, to Mrs. Crowcher, of White-court, Hants.

C. Towers, eſq. to Miſs Iremonger, dau. of J. I. eſq. jun. and grand-daughter of Joſhua I. eſq. of Wherwell, Hants.

In Nottinghamſhire, Wm. Cook, eſq. of Clerkenwell, ſolicitor, to Miſs Mary-Anne Lowe, only dau. of Mr. L. of Pentonville.

Mr. Robinſon, farmer, of Bridge Caſterton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. White, of London.

At Bath, John Wenham Lewis, eſq. of Weſtreham lodge, Kent, to Miſs D. S. Knipe, of New-lodge, Hants.

At Chettle, Mr. J. S. Andrews, to Mrs. Blandford, widow of the Rev. Wm. B.

Mr. Larkin, coach-maſter, to Miſs Hall, both of Chatham.

At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, William Luſhington, eſq. M. A. and fellow of Jeſus college, Cambridge, to Miſs Wilſon, daugh. of James W. eſq. of Kendal.

Mr. John Jeffery, a very reſpectable farmer, of Whitechurch Canonicorum, to Miſs A. Parris, of Holwell.

Rev. Mr. Moſſop, to Mrs. Robinſon, of Whaplode, co. Lincoln.

At Tollerton, S. Banks, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Lucy Wright, youngeſt daughter of the late J. W. eſq. of Nottingham.

Mr. William Peech, ſon of Mr. P. of the Angel inn at Sheffield, to Miſs Clarke, of Barnby Moor.

Mr. John Croſland, jun. of Nottingham, hoſier, to Miſs Smith, of Burbach-lodge, co Leiceſter.

Rev. G. A. Thurſby, rector of Abington, near Northampton, to Miſs Pelham, eldeſt dau. of Hen Creſſet P. eſq. of Cound, Salop.

Henry Beſt, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Sealy, of Bridgewater.

David Forbes, eſq. to Miſs Catharine Flower, third daughter of J. F. eſq. of Newark-upon-Trent.

Mr. W. Froom, druggiſt, to Miſs Jacobs, of Exeter.

At Shrewſbury, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, brother to Lord Berwick, and rector of Thornton, in Cheſhire, and Berrington, co. Salop, to Miſs F. M. Owen, ſecond daughter of the late W. M. O. eſq. M. P. for the county of Montgomery.

At Hinſtock, co. Salop, after a courtſhip of three days, Mr. James Watts, a reſpectable young farmer, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Auſtin, aged 80. This is her third huſband, having buried her ſecond about two months.

At Berkhamſted, Mr. Jones, to Miſs Fall, dau. of the late Col. F. governor of Jerſey.

At Peterborough, Lieut. Coyman, a Dutch officer on parole, to Miſs Anne Whitwell. Cadet Oander Aa, alſo a Dutch officer, to Miſs L. Roſe. Cadet Rolands, likewiſe a Dutch officer, to Miſs Kingſton, of Thorpe, near Peterborough.

At Sherborne, Dorſet, Mr. Dan. Penny, maſon, to Miſs Grange, his fifth wife.

At Bath, George Matthew, eſq. to Miſs Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of John H. eſq. of Biſhopſgate, Berks.

At Manafan, co. Montgomery, John Buckley Williams, eſq. captain in the Montgomeryſhire militia, to Miſs C. Pryce, eldeſt daughter of Rice P. eſq. of Manafan.

Rev. John Vauſe, M. A. of Liverpool, to Miſs Fiſher, eldeſt daughter of Ralph F. eſq. of Ditton-lodge, co. Lancaſter.

Thomas Delves Broughton, eſq. third ſon of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart. of Doddington-hall, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Rowlls Legh, only child of the late John Rowlls L. eſq. of Adlington, in the ſame county.

Rev. Thomas Fothergill, D. D. vicar of Twerton, near Bath, to Miſs Bathurſt, dau. of Rev. Rich. B. vicar of Peckham, Surrey.

Mr. Tho. Wilkinſon, wholeſale brewer, to Mrs. Mary Spurr, both of Lincoln.

At Seend, Wilts, Mr. May, aged 80, to Miſs Weight, aged 18.

At Burton, near Lancaſter, Rev. Henry Sill, of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, brother to Rich. S. eſq. fellow of Clare-hall, to Miſs Eliza Towers, of Burton.

Mr. Jones, ſurgeon of the Scotch Greys, to Miſs Baſkett, of Wareham, Dorſet.

R. Colquhoun, eſq. jun. of Camſtraddan, co. Dumbarton, to Miſs Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

At Butcombe, co. Somerſet, Wm. Fortune, eſq. of Loweſtone caſtle, co. Pembroke, to Miſs Catharine Savery, daughter of John S. eſq. banker, of Briſtol. The ceremony was performed in the preſence of her father, mother, and 13 brothers and ſiſters.

At Bath, Mr. Welch, attorney, of Somerton, to Miſs Hare, daughter of the late Mr. H. ſurgeon, of the ſame place.

William Langmead, eſq. of Plymouth, to Miſs Winne, 2d dau. of the late G. W. eſq.

Mr. William Burton, grazier, of Cadeby, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Moore, daugh. of the late Mr. John M. hoſier, of Leiceſter.

At Tilton-on-the-Hill, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Fulſhaw, of Kirkby-Malory, to Miſs Hawkins, of Halſted.

Mr. Bing, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Harding.

Mr. R. Harriſon, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Jane Mattenſey, of Portman-ſquare.

Rev. W. Brudenell Barter, rector of Timſbury, Hants, to Miſs Mogg, daugh. of J. M. eſq. of High Littleton, co. Somerſet.

Capt. Archibald Chriſtie, to Miſs Dwyer, of Bucklerſbury.

Rev. D. Williams, of Staunton-upon-Wye, to Miſs Gardiner, daughter of Mr. G. of Biſhſtone, co. Hereford.

Mr. P. Bremridge, attorney, of Barnſtaple, Devon, to Miſs Bowen, ſiſter of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Mr. J. Biſhop, of the White Lion, aged 70, to Mrs. Brayant, of the Nag's Head, Crewkerne, aged 74.

B. S. Heaton, eſq. high bailiff of Birmingham, to Miſs Colley, of Edgbaſton.

Lieut. L. Gibbons, of the 37th foot, to Miſs T. Thorold, daughter of S. T. eſq. of Harmſton, near Lincoln.

Mr. J. Pullen, of Oakham, to Miſs Bellars.

Rev. Wm. Evans, of St. Aſaph, to Miſs Goodwin, of Wirkſworth, co. Derby.

At Lymington, Hants, Rev. Ellis Jones, curate of that pariſh, to Miſs Eliza Beckley, daughter of Thomas B. eſq ſen.

At Totnes, Devon, Mr. Fitzgerald, purſer of l'Achille, to Miſs C. Toms.

At Ludlow, co. Salop, Edward Johnſton, eſq. to Miſs Amelia Harris, ſecond daugh. of Geo. H. eſq. of the iſland of Teneriffe.

At Birmingham, Mr. Macartney, aged 40, to Miſs Minton, aged 15, both of the theatre there.

At Swanland, near Hull, co. York, Mr. Davenport, of Wigſton Magna, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Todd, of Swanland.

Mr. R. B. Howell, ſurgeon, to Miſs Oram, both of Kenton, Devon.

Rob. Abney, eſq of Meaſham, co. Derby, to Mrs. Richards, of Aſhby, co Leiceſter.

G. Kirkby, printer, to Miſs Anne Parker, both of Canterbury.

Mr. Keep, ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Hare, of Sheerneſs.

At Minſter, in the iſle of Shepey, Mr. James Price, purſer in the royal navy, to Miſs Mary Hare, of Sheerneſs.

At Reading, Berks, Philip Ditcher, eſq. to Mrs. Parſlow, widow of Major P. of the King's own dragoons, and daughter of Sir John Wolff, bart.

Mr. John Watts, to Miſs Mary Hayes, both of Shacklewell, Middleſex.

Lieut.-col. Sharpe, of the 28th light drag. to Miſs Hoſea, of Duke ſtr. Portland-place.

Jn. Hearne, eſq. of King's Bench walks, Temple, to Miſs Sarah Partlett, youngeſt daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Portſmouth.

Mr. Jn. Edmunds, of Hatton-ſtr. to Miſs Mary Willan, of Mary-la-Bonne park farm.

J. Wiſeman, eſq. of Seville, to Miſs Strange, of Finſbury-ſquare.

Capt. Brown, of the 13th foot, to Miſs Caroline Spry, daughter of Lieut.-gen. S.

Robert Willan, M.D. of Bloomſbury-ſqu. to Mrs. Scott, relict of Robert S. eſq. late of New Providence, Naſſau.

In London, Richard Greſley, eſq. barriſter at law, and lieutenant of the Warwickſhire yeomanry, to Miſs Grote.

Mr. Samuel Mendham, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch ſtreet, youngeſt ſon of John M. eſq. of Highgate, to Miſs Field, only dau. of J. F. eſq. of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

Mr. Wm. Beetham, of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Mary Froſt, of St. Clement Danes.

Mr. Spalding, ſtationer, of Drury-lane, to Miſs Anne Horne, of Wood-ſt. Cheapſide.

Capt.-lieut. Adair, of the marine forces, to Mrs. Eaton, widow of Capt. E. of the royal navy; and Lieut. and Quarter-maſter Bright, of the ſame corps, to Miſs Walker.

Hill D'Arley, eſq. of Charles ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, to Mrs. Pritchard, widow of Wm. P. eſq. of Old Bond-ſtreet.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Scott, maſter of the academy at Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Holmes.

Thomas Higginbotham, eſq. of the Treaſury, to Miſs Benning, youngeſt daught. of Rev. C. B. of Kilrout, near Carrickfergus.

Mr. R. Curtis, of Holborn-bridge, to Miſs Baſſet, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

Oct. 1. Rev. W. Wilkins, to Miſs Letitia Field, of Hackney, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. John F. of Stoke Newington, and Anne Cromwell his wife.

2. By ſpecial licence, at the Counteſs-dowager of Lincoln's, Lord Folkſtone, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Radnor, to Lady Catharine Pelham Clinton, only child of the ſaid Lady Lincoln.

4. At Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, Archibald-Elijah Impey, eſq. ſon of Sir Elijah I. to Miſs Sarah Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. P.

5. Mr. C. Calow, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Knight, both of Derby.

6. At Seaton, Devon, John-Edward Lee, eſq. of Portland-place, near Hammerſmith, to Miſs Mary Le Hardy, ſecond daught. of Peter Le H. eſq. of Jerſey.

7. At Lincoln, the Rev. George Davies Kent, M.A. fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to Miſs Anne Chapline, niece of John C. eſq. of Bildeſton-hall, Suffolk.

8. At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Buller, ſon of the late Biſhop of that diocese, to Miſs Anne-Sophia Marſhall, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M.

9. At Gretna-green, Edward Frank, eſq. only ſon of Bacon F. eſq. of Campſall, in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, to Miſs Mary-Frances Sowerby, eldeſt daughter of Col. James S. of the artillery.

11. At Beddington, Richard Shepley, eſq. of Carſhalton, Surrey, to Miſs Lydia Harriſon, of Walcot-place, in the ſame co.

12. At Aberdeen, Major Weſt, to Miſs Mercer, daughter of Major M.

13. Robert Butler, eſq. to Miſs Mary Stokes, of Kenſington-ſquare, youngeſt dau. of the late Anthony S. eſq. formerly chief juſtice of Georgia.

14. At Glendernill-houſe, in Scotland, the Rev. Charles Stewart, miniſter of Strachur, to Miſs Catharine Campbell.

15. In Dublin, Francis Plaiſtow, eſq. of Gray's inn, to Miſs Aldercron, daughter of the late John A. eſq. of Dublin, and niece to Gen. Trapaud.

16. Henry Woodgate, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Bax, of Preſton-houſe, Kent.

17. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Dinham, attorney, to Miſs Elizabeth Johnſon, ſecond daughter of the late Maurice J. eſq.

18. At Bowden church, in Cheſhire, Jn. Liſter Kaye, eſq. of Grange, co. York, to Lady Amelia Grey, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

20. By ſpecial licence, at Mount-Juliet, Lord Viſcount Corry, to Lady Juliana Butler, ſecond daughter of the E. of Carrick.

22. At Great Ouſeburn, co. York, Lionel Place, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Lionel P. eſq. late of York, barriſter at law, deceaſed, to Miſs Sophia Thompſon, ſecond daughter of Henry T. eſq. of Kirby-hall.

23. Mr. J. C. Stocqueler, of Abchurch-lane, to Miſs Eliz. Hayward, of Hackney.

24. At Bitham, Berks, Capt. Jolliffe, of the 2d Somerſet militia, to Miſs Nott, dau. of the late Capt. John Neale Pleydell, N. of the royal navy.

DEATHS.

1799. *Oct.* 21. IN the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Geo. Paſchoud, of the firſt battalion of native infantry, and eldeſt ſon of Mrs. Paſchoud, of the Rutland Arms, Newark.

Nov. 1. At Duffermline eſtate, near Lahay, Grenada, Mr. John-Richard Marlow, late of the Engliſh Exchequer. He left England a few years ſince, to undertake a ſituation of ſome truſt in that iſland, in which he acquitted himſelf with the utmoſt probity and ability.

15. At Coringo, near Madras, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, youngeſt ſon of the late Duncan C. eſq. of Glenfeachan.

1800. *March* 3. At the houſe of her uncle, Sir Henry Ruſſell, at Calcutta, the Hon. Miſs Aylmer.

April . . . In his paſſage out to the Cape, Lieut. Loftus Bolton, of the 35th foot; by whoſe death the ſervice has loſt a moſt excellent officer, and ſociety a moſt accompliſhed and worthy man. His elder brother, who was alſo in the army, periſhed, about two years ago, in the dungeons of Guadaloupe, through the cruelty of that republican ruffian, Victor Hugues.

27. At the Cape of Good Hope, after a ſhort illneſs, Samuel Gray, eſq. firſt lieutenant of marines on-board the Tremendous.

May 2. At Bombay, William Cleaver, eſq. barriſter at law.

21. On his paſſage from China, a few days before the ſhip made the iſland of St. Helena, Henry Farrer, eſq. commander of the True Briton Eaſt Indiaman.

July 9. On-board the Queen Indiaman, when ſhe was burnt at S. Salvadore (ſee p. 988), Edward Mayne, jun. eſq. of Powis Logie, in Scotland, writer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. When juſt about to ſtep into the boat which was to carry him from the awful ſcene, he recollected that there was an unfortunate paſſenger confined by ſickneſs to his cabin. He flew to reſcue him from the impending deſtruction, and in a ſhort time appeared with the hapleſs invalid on his ſhoulders. It was too late; the boat had put off, and in a few minutes the ſhip blew up—Alſo, Mr. Smith, a gentleman of the bar, and one of the paſſengers. In endeavouring to get from the ſhip, one of his arms was jammed between her and a boat lathed alongſide, whilſt the fire was raging near him, ſo that he was precluded from all poſſibility of eſcaping.

11. At St. Salvadore, on his paſſage to the E. Indies, Mr. Peter Brougham, third ſon of H. B. eſq of Brougham-hall.

29. At Jamaica, Mr. George Winter.

Aug. . . . . At Rocheſter, Mrs. Minet, mother of Mr. Minet, a wine-merchant there, and of Mrs. . . . . Henniker, widow of Major Henniker, eſq. (merchant in London, and ſecond ſon of Sir John H. bart.) who died Feb. 3, 1789, and lies buried at Streatham, in Surrey, leaving five children (as appears by the monument of his mother, the late Lady H. in the cathedral church of Rocheſter, vol. LXIV. 410), *viz.* John-Minet, of Lincoln's inn, now of Stratford, married in Jan. 1799, at Canterbury, to Miſs Chaly (LXIX. 77); Mary-Anne, who was married in Nov. 1798, at Weſt Ham, in Eſſex, to Francis-William Sykes, eſq. only ſon of Sir Francis Sykes, bart. and lieutenant-colonel of the Berkſhire militia (LXVIII. 993); Major-Jacob, Elizabeth-Dallas, and Bridges-Jackſon. Lieutenant-col. Sykes is the only ſon of the above Sir F. Sykes, bart. ſo created March 24, 1781, by his firſt lady, whom he married in India, and who died as he was on his return home, leaving two ſons, the above gentleman, who was the eldeſt, the other, John, who was then a few months old, died, in 1786, at the age of 17, on the coaſt of Africa, being in the navy under Capt. Edward Thompſon, who then commanded on the African ſtation in the Grampus man of war, and where this gallant officer and celebrated author, in a ſubſequent voyage, himſelf died, leaving his ſon, the preſent Sir Thomas Boulden Thompſon, and every one who knew him, to lament his loſs. The incloſed epitaph was inſcribed on a monument erected to the memory of this youth in the following ſeaſon:

"In memory of
JOHN SYKES, eſq. ſecond ſon
of Sir Francis Sykes, bart.
of Baſildon park,
who departed this life
on the 14th of January, 1786,
in the 18th year of his age.
He was midſhipman on-board the Grampus,
Commodore Thompſon.
The ſhip was at anchor at Acerra, at which
place he was interred with the
cuſtomary naval honours.
His goodneſs of heart,
excellency of underſtanding,
undaunted courage,
united with every amiable quality
that adorns the mind,
entitled him to the moſt friendly eſteem
of the world in general,
and the moſt genuine affection
of thoſe who perſonally knew him,
which has rendered his memory valuable,
and
his loſs ſincerely regretted."

Sir Francis has a daughter by his ſecond lady, the Hon. Miſs Elizabeth Monckton, ſiſter of Lord Galway, whom he married in September, 1774

5. At Martinique, of a moſt ſevere fever, in his 21ſt year, Lieut. John Walmſley, of the 14th foot.

22. Mrs. Winckworth, widow of Mr. Benj. W. of Broken-wharf, Thames-ſtreet, flour-factor, who died in April, 1796, leaving

leaving two sons in their minority. It is memorable that, though in or near Brighthelmstone, Sussex, this lady is said to have died on the same day and hour with her husband's brother, Thomas W. who were in partnership, and whose death is noticed in p. 903.

28. In her 84th year, Mrs. Luthington, widow of the late Thomas Godfrey L. esq. of Canterbury.

Sept.... At Greenwich, Kent, the Rev. Richard Jones, one of the surviving pupils of a man whose name will live as long as Christianity itself, the learned, pious, and accomplished Philip Doddridge, by whom he was early patronized and educated. To him he acted as secretary and amanuensis, and assisted in transcribing lectures, letters, sermons, and other productions, before composed in short-hand (by which mode of writing the Doctor was enabled to become so extensively useful, and to keep up so various and general a correspondence). When he had finished his academical studies he was appointed, about 1750, to the pastoral charge of a society of Protestant Dissenters in Cambridge; a situation conspicous and delicate. Here, by the merit of his public performances and agreeable conversation, he rendered his profession respectable, and conducted himself with that candour, moderation, and propriety, which, without betraying his principles, recommended him not only to his own people, but to the university at large, with all of whose members he lived in harmony, and with many in habits of the strictest intimacy and friendship. On the death of Dr. Hodges he was invited to London, to a congregation in Crosby-square, Bishopsgate street, which met in the old hall of Crosby-house, and which once had flourished under the care of Dr. Grosvenor, author of "The Mourner," an "Essay on Health," and several occasional sermons, which did him much honour. He esteemed it a peculiar felicity of his life to succeed to a man whose writings he particularly admired, on whose style and manner he wished to form his own, and whose temper and character he was desirous to imitate. It is needless to say any more than that he approved himself not unworthy of his appointment. Hence he removed to Peckham, where he married a lady with some fortune, and where his ministry only closed with his life. Here he composed and published his treatise "On Friendship with God." His sermons on several occasions were heard with pleasure, and cannot be read without improvement; though we do not recollect that he published more than five; one, on the approaching anniversary of the glorious Revolution by K. William, Nov. 2, 1788 (of which see our vol. LIX. p. 339), one on the early love and pursuit of wisdom, for the support of the charity-school in Gravel-lane, 1793 (LXIII. 936); another charity-sermon, on the influence of religion on human happiness; another sermon on the final appearance of Jesus Christ; and a fast sermon. These best express the aim of his studies, and the object of his preaching; and they are well calculated to shew the importance, and inspire the love, of that religion which, while it informs the understanding, speaks directly to the heart. In his composition he was an imitator of Saurin's manner. He distinguished himself by no peculiarity of sentiment, and was devoted to no party, political or religious, but, abandoning all useless speculations and fruitless controversy, chose to enforce those eternal obligations in which all good men must unite, in preference to those doctrines on which they are generally divided. Sociable in his disposition, frank and open in his temper, and sincere in all his professions, a more generous and benevolent spirit scarcely ever inhabited the human frame. He had no dexterity in dissimulation, neither assuming credit for what he did not believe, and using no artifice to conceal what he did. A tincture of piety and devotion added an energy to all his public performances. His taste was corrected by an acquaintance with antient history and the classicks, the incidents and beauties of which he happily introduced, and judiciously applied to the moral duties he wanted to inculcate. His judgement was matured by the great Divines of the last age, in whose writings, though now nearly obsolete, he discovered a fund of solid knowledge and learning. But, above all, his mind was enlightened and enriched by the study of the Scriptures, those sublime and inexhaustible treasures, which command attention, and without which the polished productions of modern preachers are but jejune and declamatory harangues, without force and effect, and die upon the ear like an empty sound. Yet, with all these qualifications, he lived to see only the solitary remnant of an auditory once numerous and respectable. He could not boast that popularity which is considered as the only test of ability and merit; he neither obtained nor courted it. He was more solicitous to promote purity of heart than of faith, and strove more to procure disciples for his Master than himself. He had lived too long to have new principles to seek, or new ways of propagating them; yet all who had the interest of real, practical religion at heart, however they might differ from him in their conceptions of it, and the best means of promoting it, had his good will and good wishes; while he, to a faithful few, whom Death still spared, and novelty had not alienated, with a spirit unsubdued by declining years, and a firmness which no difficulties could dismay, continued

med to diſpenſe, till within a few days of his diſſolution, what he believed to be the eſſential truths of Chriſtianity.—Peace to thy ſpirit, thou good and upright ſteward, and repoſe to thy labours!

5. At Dunſe, in Scotland, aged 107, Jn. Nelbit. He was born in the parish of Oldhamſtocks, in the county of East Lothian, and entered, early in life, into the ſervice of the States General; was preſent at the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1747, where he was ſeverely wounded by a bayonet being thruſt through his body; in conſequence of which he was ſoon afterwards diſcharged. From that period till the day of his death he ſupported himſelf almoſt wholly by his own induſtry.

8. Aged 76, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg.

9. In his 81ſt year, Mr. John Roſcoe, formerly a reſident in the ſame houſe on Shaw's Brow, Liverpool, near 60 years. His funeral was ſingular. He never approved of the cuſtom of giving ſilk at funerals, as tending only to pomp and ſhew; but, that the money might do good other ways, he left directions, in writing, that he would be attended and carried to his grave by thirty or forty old men, moſtly potters, eſpecially thoſe who had ſerved their apprenticeſhips to him in that branch of buſineſs, and a legacy of one guinea to each of them, to be paid in one month from the day of his burial, provided they each, in his own way, attended divine ſervice, morning and evening, during that time.

12. At Clapham, Surrey, Jn. Davenport, eſq. of the Adelphi, highly diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the arts; and his knowledge in muſick was admired by the firſt profeſſors. He brought a ſmall but exquiſitely fine collection of pictures with him from Italy, to which country he had reſorted for the recovery of his health, but from which he was unfortunately driven by political diſturbances, before he could avail himſelf of the climate for the improvement of his conſtitution. This collection was ſold to advantage juſt before his deceaſe. He was remarkable for the mildneſs and ſuavity of his manners, and died in the prime of life, of a lingering illneſs.

At Winchester, aged 53, Mrs. Mary Egan, a maiden lady, daughter of James E. eſq. a Jamaica merchant, formerly of Queen ſquare, London. Upon the death of her father ſhe retired, firſt to Iſleworth, and afterwards to Winchester, where ſhe reſided many years, greatly eſteemed for her natural talents and numerous accompliſhments, and for her readineſs to employ them in the ſervice of all thoſe to whom they could be anywiſe uſeful.

13. Aged 29, Mr. Francis Linley. Though blind from his birth, he became a moſt excellent performer on the organ. Nor were his abilities confined merely to the ſcience of muſick; he was a charming companion, an acute reaſoner, and well acquainted with the works of the moſt eminent authors, antient and modern. Having completed his muſical ſtudies under Dr. Miller, of Doncaſter, he went to London, and was the ſucceſsful candidate, among 17 competitors, for the place of organiſt of Pentonville chapel, Clerkenwell. He was ſoon after married to a blind lady of large fortune; but, having ſuſtained great loſſes by the treachery of a friend, and being deſerted by his wife, he made a voyage to America, where his performance and his compoſitions ſoon brought him into notice; but, returning to England about a year ſince, died at his mother's houſe in Doncaſter, and, being a Free Maſon, was attended to the grave (at his own requeſt) by the maſter and brethren of St. George's lodge at that place.

At St. Mary Cray, Kent, aged 70, Francis Aiſkell, eſq. many years his Majeſty's conſul at Malaga.

16. At Barnſtaple, Devon, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Davie, widow of John D. eſq. late of Orleigh, and ſiſter to Francis Baſſett, eſq. of Heanton court.

17. Lady Danvers, of South Audley-ſtr. and relict of the late Sir John Danvers, bart. of Swithland, co. Leiceſter.

At Alphington, Devon, Mrs. Bellew, widow of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Aged 38, Joſhua Dobſon, eſq. of Hull, merchant.

Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. L. of Barton, co. Lincoln, innkeeper. Her death was occaſioned by a fall down a flight of ſtairs the preceding day.

19. Mr. David Carnegie Knox, wine-merchant, of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol which he uſed in the City light-horſe corps, of which he was a member. Mrs. K. and family arrived from Brighthelmſtone a few hours ſubſequent to this melancholy cataſtrophe.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Aſtley, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in an advanced age, Thomas Peirce, eſq. of Exeter.

20. Mrs. G. Montgomery, ſiſter to the late Vaughan M. eſq.

At Euſham, co. Oxford, in his 102d year, Hercules Humphreys. He retained the full uſe of his faculties to the laſt, and was ſubpœnaed as an evidence on a trial at Oxford in his 101ſt year. Of his ſurviving children, the eldeſt is 73, and the youngeſt only 7 years old.

21. Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. Thomas D. ſail-maker, Stad-Thames, Horſlydown.

Suddenly, at Talaton parſonage-houſe, Devon, James W. Roſſiter, eſq.

Capt. Potter, of the Vertumnus. He was unfortunately drowned by the boat in which he was going on-board his ſhip running againſt the cable of another veſſel at anchor

in

in Whitebooth roads, and upſetting. A boy was overboard at the time; and it is ſaid that the captain's endeavours to ſave the lad's life was the cauſe of his own death.

22. Rev. Charles Barber, rector of Weſt Tanfield.

Dame Everilda Martin, wife of Sir Mordaunt M. of Burnham, Norfolk, bart. to whom ſhe was married 1765.

23. At Glaſgow, Mr. Tho. Bell, merch.

At Margate,—Hawkins, eſq. of Aſh park.

At Clapham, Surr. aged 86, S. Sheafe, eſq.

At Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Lings, attorney at law.

In his 61ſt year, the Rev. John Fiſke, rector of Shimplingthorne and Kettlebaſton, both co. Suffolk: the former of theſe rectories was in his family, now in the Crown; the latter in private patronage.

24. In Weymouth-ſtr. Portland-place, David Laing, eſq. late of Jamaica.

In his 33d year, Mr. John Meadows, of Peterborough.

Mrs. Burnett, wife of Jonathan B. eſq. alderman of Exeter.

In Edgeware-road, Mrs. Elizabeth Jefferſon, relict of John J. eſq.

Mrs. Ludlam, wife of Capt. L. of Weſt-ſquare, Surrey.

25. In her 25th year, after a long and ſevere illneſs, the eldeſt daugh. of Mr. Parry, banker, Birchin-lane.

At Airds-houſe, Scotland, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Oldershaw, farmer, of Goſberton, co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Metcalfe, of Cannock, in Staffordſhire.

26. At Ramſgate, Mr. William Spottiſwoode, ſecond ſon of John S. eſq. of Sackville-ſtreet.

In Edgware-road, John Chandler, eſq. an American loyaliſt; who, from his attachment to the good order and peace of ſociety, and affection to the Britiſh Conſtitution, left his native country, a numerous family, and affluent eſtate, and took refuge in Great Britain. Fully convinced of the truth and propriety of an obſervation of an antient writer: "Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change," he exemplified it by a pious and loyal, a peaceful and inoffenſive, conduct; and died, at 80, an honeſt man, a good member of ſociety, and a pious Chriſtian.

Maſter Reeves, ſon of Wm. R. eſq. of Leadenham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Farmery, a Baptiſt preacher at Diſs, co. Norfolk.

In his 81ſt year, whilſt in chearful converſation with two of his neighbours, Mr. Wm. Wigglesworth, of Arnſley, one of the moſt conſiderable tanners in the county of Lincoln.

At Brighthelmſtone, occaſioned by a fall from his chaiſe, Mr. Maynard, of St. Swithin's-lane, London.

At Langley Bury, Herts, after a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with the greateſt reſignation, Miſs Kingſman, eldeſt daughter of W. L. K. eſq. She poſſeſſed very ſuperior accompliſhments, particularly extraordinary talents in muſick and painting, a cultivated underſtanding, amiable diſpoſition, and unaſſuming manners, added to the moſt exemplary piety.

27. At Thornton-hall, Bucks, in childbed, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Tho. S. eſq.; and, in the evening of the ſame day, the infant daughter.

At Fearn-manſe, Roſsſhire, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount Eagle, in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age, and thirtieth of his being miniſter of Fearn, ſincerely regretted and deeply lamented.

At Bromley, in Kent, Mr. H. Reade, an eminent apothecary. He had practiſed many years in that place, and could boaſt of having had the great Earl of Chatham, and all the branches of that noble family, his patients. He has left one daughter, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, rector of Woodmanſterne in Surrey, and vicar of Northfleet in Kent.

At Cheltenham, co. Glouceſter, Mrs. Yarnold, of Worceſter.

At Woodſtock, Mr. Charles Turner, mercer, and diſtributor of ſtamps for the Northern diſtrict of Oxfordſhire.

28. At his chambers in Clifford's inn, Mr. Amos-Simon Cottle, late of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

At Brighthelmſtone, after a long and painful illneſs, in his 69th year, the Rev. William Stevens, D. D. rector of Snoring, Norfolk, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, in whoſe gift the living is, and where he proceeded A. B. 1754; A. M. 1757; B. D. 1765; D. D. 1782; a man whom Nature had endowed with ſome of her choiceſt gifts, thoſe intellectual and moral qualities which branch forth into the higher order of human virtues; whom learning had not made pedantic, whom the partial regard of numerous friends had not made vain; who, in a long and habitual courſe of familiar living with perſons of the firſt rank, acquired the poliſh of high life, without one of its failings; and, in the midſt of a contaminating age, preſerved a ſimplicity of character, a liberality of ſentiment, and a benevolence of heart, which would have given him a place among the beſt men, in the moſt virtuous period of the world.

At a friend's houſe in Stanhope-ſtreet, in his 24th year, R. E. Porter, of the Victualing-office. He loſt a leg on-board the Valiant, in the very early part of that ever-memorable engagement under Lord Howe, June 1, 1794.

29. At Margate, where he went for the benefit of his health, Henry Wigſtead, eſq. of Kenſington, an active magiſtrate for the county of Middleſex. He was a man of conſiderable

conſiderable talent, and contributed to the celebrity of the Brandenburgh theatre both by his pen and his pencil. He was a good caricaturiſt, which naturally made him more enemies than friends. He was hoſpitable and generous to a degree of extravagance. He married the dau. of the late Mr. Bagnal, of Gerard-ſtreet, with whom he had a good fortune, and by whom he leaves two children, a ſon and a daughter.

Of apoplexy, while ſitting at the Angel inn, Edmonton, at the board of truſtees of the Stamford hill and Green-lane turnpikes, of which he was chairman, aged 72, Wm Hamilton, eſq. formerly partner with Mr. Cookſon, a wholeſale linen-draper in Cateaton-ſtreet. He was nearly related to the late benevolent Mr. Howard; and was deſervedly reſpected for his integrity and attention to the diſcharge of the ſeveral parochial and other truſts in which he was engaged.

At Arundale-houſe, near Fulham, Middleſex, the wife of Thomas Lys, eſq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

Much regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. S. printer, Nottingham.

Aged 88, Thomas Law, gent. of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

At Dublin, Thomas King, eſq. father of James K. eſq. M. C. of Bath.

30. In her 64th year, Heſter Lady Newdigate, daughter of Edw. Mundy, of Shipley, eſq. wife of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. She was born June 24, 1737.

At Weſt Hatch, Eſſex, Lady Hughes, widow of Admiral Sir Edward H. dec. K. B. She was widow of Capt. Ball, of the navy, by whom ſhe had a ſon, married to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, bart. in 1782; he alſo was a captain in the navy. Mrs. Ball was afterwards married to Samuel Humfrey, eſq. of Glamorganſhire (LXIII. 478).

Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Thorp, many years ſenior aſſiſtant of the city of Oxford.

At Bugham, aged 59, Mr. Hutchinſon, a reſpectable and opulent farmer and grazier.

Lately, at Madras, Capt. John Campbell, of the artillery; Capt. Andrew Kerr, whoſe body, by his will, was buried in his garden, without ceremony, his coffin having long ſerved as a liquor-cheſt, or receptacle for horſe-grain; Capt. Gay, maſter-attendant at Negapatam; Capt. W. T. Giraud.

At Seringapatam, Mrs. Roſe, wife of Quarter-maſter R. of the 73d foot.

At Jaffnapatam, aged 64, Capt. Baron Mackinna, who had long been in the ſervice of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company.

Killed in an aſſault on a fort near Lahore, John-Henry Bellaſis, eſq. a colonel in the Mahratta ſervice, nephew of Col. John B. of the artillery at Bombay, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. B of Baſildon.

At Condapore, the wife of Lieutenant-colonel Diſney.

In confinement at Poonah, aged 70, Nana Furvanſe, a Mahratta chief, of conſiderable talent and immenſe property. He had ſtipulated with Scindia for his ſafety; but the latter, jealous of his influence, cauſed him to be ſeized by two battalions under Major Fezole, and cloſely impriſoned.

Of a fever, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 25th year, Mr. James Geddies, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Trident. He was a deſcendant of one of the moſt antient clans in Scotland, from which the town and pariſh of Gedburg* or Jedburg takes its name. He had nearly completed the time which is required to ſerve as midſhipman previous to being made lieutenant; was an active and deſerving officer, and an excellent ſeaman. Mr. G. had been in ſeveral engagements; was at the taking of the iſland of Corſica, and at that time ſerved on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Fortitude, which was laid againſt Fort Fiorenzo for the ſpace of 3 hours, and was on fire in ſeveral places with the red-hot ſhot from the fort, when they were obliged to cut their cable; Mr. G. was ſlightly wounded on the occaſion.

On his paſſage to the Cape of Good Hope, William Maxwell, eſq. eldeſt ſon of George M. eſq. of Carrichan.

On his paſſage from the W. Indies, Mr. Dunſford, ſon of Mr. D. cutler, Exeter.

In his 31ſt year, Nils Avellan, M. D. profeſſor of anatomy at Abo.

At Philipſburg, the Rhingrave of Salm, commander of the garriſon of Philipſburg.

In France, M. Louis, the celebrated architect, who deſigned ſeveral of the Paris theatres, and planned thoſe immenſe ſtructures which ſurround the Palais Royal. But his *chef d'œuvre* is the theatre of Bourdeaux, which, for grandeur of deſign, ingenuity of conſtruction, and richneſs of ornament, muſt rank amongſt the moſt ſuperb edifices of the kind in modern Europe.

At Munſter, aged 87, the Cardinal Dominique de la Rochefoucault, archbiſhop of Rouen, ſenior of the French Epiſcopacy. He was born 1713; and became archbiſhop of Alby in 1747, and of Rouen in 1759. He was created a cardinal prieſt, by Pope Pius VI. in 1778. There now remain only two cardinals of that nation, viz. the Cardinal de Rohan, biſhop of Straſburgh, and the Cardinal de Laval Montmorency, biſhop of Metz, and great almoner of France, who has retired to Louis XVIII. at Mittau. The province of Normandy, of which the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault was metropolitan, has at preſent only two biſhops out of the ſeven which it formerly had.

At Limerick, in Ireland, Mrs. Bernard, lady of the Biſhop of Limerick.

At Beechwood, near Nenagh, Mrs. Toler, relict of Daniel T. eſq.

* Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical Account of Scotland, vol. I. article 1.

At Upton, co. Cork, John Minton, eſq.

At Antrim, Major James Gibſon, of the Dumbartonſhire fencibles.

On Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Hon. John Meade, Earl and Viſcount Clanwilliam, Baron of Gillford, and a baronet. He was only ſon of Sir Richard Meade, third baronet of the family; born April 28, 1744; created baron and viſcount 1766, and earl 1776. He married Theodoſia, dau. of Robert Hawkins Magill, eſq. by whom he had five ſons and five daughters.

At Thruſſington, co. Leic. the amiable wife of the Rev. W. Caſſon, vicar of Thruſſington, and rector of Hogs Norton.

At Kelton, aged 72, Mrs. Pridmore.

At Birmingham, aged 73, the wife of Mr. John Carver.

At Coventry, aged 73, the relict of Alderman Whitwell.

At Madeley, the Rev. George Patrick, LL.D. of Sidney college, Cambridge, chaplain to Lady Dacre, vicar of Aveley, Eſſex, in the gift of the Biſhop of London, and evening-lecturer at St. Bride's. He was, for a ſhort time, chaplain to Morden college; and married, Sept. 8, 1789, Mary, eldeſt daughter of W. Ferriday, eſq.

At Shrewſbury, aged 75, Mr. Peter Macklin, working-clock-maker.

Aged 84, the mother of Mr. Callis, the barge-owner at Shrewſbury.

Aged 92, the wife of Mr. Haynes, builder, of Shrewſbury.

At Whitchurch, Salop, aged 95, Mr. T. Jenkins, farmer.

In Berkeley's hoſpital, Worceſter, Mr. W. Davis, formerly an eminent attorney at Bromyard.

At Ewithington, near Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Oxford, Mr. Stephen Wentworth, of the Star inn.

At Hook-Norton, on a viſit, after eating his dinner in good health, advanced in years, Mr. Alderman Collet, of Coventry.

At Tackley, aged 75, the mother of Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Lyne Conner, attorney, of Bloxham, co. Oxford.

At Cambridge, Mr. James Smith, many years combination-man at Bene't-college.

At Iſleham, co. Cambridge, aged 71, Mrs. Moore.

At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Cooper, well known among the *bon vivans* of that city 40 years ago.

In the Cloſe, Norwich, aged 90, Jn. Hill.

At Thetford, aged 84, the widow of Jn. Garnham, gardener.

At Barnham, Suffolk, aged 82, Mr. Samuel Bird, an eminent farmer.

At Blowfield, aged 79, Mr. Jn. Batchelor.

At Bungay, aged 85, Mr. Jn. Fuſſield.

At Diſs, co. Norfolk, aged 80, Mrs. Abigail Moſs.

At Beccles, aged 72, Mr. Harvey, tailor; and Mrs. S. Mark, aged 91.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Anne Hawes, daughter of the late Mr. H. apothecary; and Mr. Tho. Criſp, of the King's Arms inn.

At Tolleſhunt Darcy, Eſſex, aged 79, Mr. John Keyes.

At Bromfield, Eſſex, aged 76, Mr. John Brightman, carpenter.

At Reading, aged 97, Mr. Joſeph Mingll.

At Abingdon, in advanced age, Mrs. Payne.

At Harpſden court, Bucks, the relict of the late Mr. Halifax, of Reading.

At the ſeat of — Goodlake, eſq. at Ham, near Wantage, John Page, eſq. of Oporto.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, miniſter of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in the Pit hay; and Mr. Tho. Rutter, an eminent ſpeaker among the Quakers.

At Bath, the relict of Rear-adm. Ourry.

At his lodgings in Queen-ſquare, Bath, —— Bonner, eſq.

At Wiveliſcombe, co. Somerſet, the Rev. R. Parminter, miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation there.

At Hereford, James Walwyn, eſq. M.P. for the county of Hereford. He was partner in a banking-houſe of the firſt reſpectability in Bond-ſtreet. The death of his only daughter, a ſhort time ſince, of whom he was doatingly fond, haſtened his own diſſolution. His large fortune goes to his only ſon, Capt. W.

At Fritham, near Southampton, Stephen Lawſon Popham, eſq. nephew of General Popham, commanding the Bengal troops in India, and of Sir Home Popham, of the navy. He married the ſiſter of Sir Charles Mill, of Mottiſfont, Hants, by whom he has left an infant ſon.

At Yarmouth, on-board the Veteran man of war, Capt. Geo. Young, of the marines.

At Plympton, Devon, John Palmer, eſq.

At Blatchford-houſe, Lady Rogers, relict of the late Sir Frederick Leman R. bart. recorder of, and M. P. for, Plymouth.

Aged 78, Robert Kirke, eſq. of Bampton, one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county of Oxford, and formerly his Majeſty's conſul to the Dey of Algiers.

At Himbledon, co. Worceſter, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Lamb.

At Barleſton, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. K. a reſpectable farmer.

Mr. E. Hayes, timber-merch. Wincheſter.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Hebron, formerly a captain in the Northumberland militia, in which corps he had ſerved with credit and reſpect for near 30 years.

Richard Humphrys, eſq. an army-agent, late of the 28th regiment of foot. He ſerved upwards of 34 years in that regiment, and was at the reduction of Louiſbourgh, Quebec, Martinique, and the Havannah.

vannah, under the command of Lord Amherſt, Gen. Wolfe, Lord Albemarle, and Gen. Monckton; alſo laſt war in America, at the capture of St. Lucia, and the relief of Grenada and St. Chriſtopher's, under the command of Generals Howe, Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, Grant, and Prefcott.

At Thorverton, near Exeter, aged 64, the Rev. John Reynell, diſſenting miniſter.

Aged 101. Mrs. Hicks, of Fulnetſby, near Horncaſtle, widow of Mr. H. farmer and grazier there.

At Hull, aged 85, Wm. Clifford, ſen. many years a lighterman.

Mrs. Surplice, wife of Mr. S. builder, of Nottingham.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, the mother of John Mortlock, eſq. banker, of Cambridge.

In his 81ſt year, Thomas Lombe, eſq. attorney and ſolicitor, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Sinclair, of Cambridge.

Mr. Gibbons, maſter of the Red Bull, in Bridge-ſtreet, Cambridge.

Mrs. Tmſon, the well-known landlady of the Red Lion inn at High Wycombe.

At Norwich, Mr. Michael Sharp, the celebrated hautboy-player, formerly of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

After an illneſs of ſeveral years duration, aged 37, the wife of Mr. Thomas Green, jeweller, of Nottingham.

At Eaſt Retford, aged 36, the Rev. Wm. Tyre, B. A. maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there.

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Webſter, jun. watch-maker, and one of the people called Quakers.

Mr. Crow, ſen. miller, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 97, Mrs. Medley, widow.

Aged 72, Mrs. Page, of Wirkſworth.

John Corden, eſq. of Eaſtwood, near Nottingham. Mrs. Gaſſby, and Mrs. Wells, of Nottingham.

Mrs. Dove, wife of Lieut. D. on the impreſs ſervice at Hull.

Joſeph Hucks, eſq. M. A. fellow of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, and a member of the Inner Temple.

At Clifton, John Archer, eſq. of Wellford, Berks, and Cooperſale, Eſſex. He was ſon of the ſecond wife of Wm. Eyres, eſq. who married, firſt, a ſiſter of the late J. Archer, eſq. who ſettled his eſtate on her, and her huſband took the name of Archer. He married Mary, daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam, who died 177..., and by whom he had two daughters, coheireſſes, one married to Jacob Houblon, eſq. He married a ſecond wife 177..., and retired to Bath in 1798, ordering his houſe at Cooperſale, which had been in the family from the reign of James I. to be ſhut up, to ſave taxes.

At Woodford, Eſſex, Sylvanus Grove, eſq. a director of the London Aſſurance office, and Virginia merchant. He married, in 1766, Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Hillerſdon, eſq. of London, Hamburgh merchant, whoſe lady died in May, 1798 (LXVIII. 538), by whom he has a numerous family. He was brought up in the principles of the people called Quakers, and was a man much reſpected and juſtly eſteemed.

In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Mr. R. Hayward, wax-chandler, well known as a political character, and ſeven years preſident at the reſpectable debating ſociety held at the Coach-makers' hall, Forſter-lane.

Suddenly, as he was going to ſit down to table, at his apartments in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Marquis de Cely, a French nobleman.

October ..... In London, Mr. Richard Coleman, attorney, of Canterbury.

Mrs. Urſula Maitland, relict of the late Robert M. eſq. an eminent merchant, in King's Arms yard, Coleman-ſtreet, and ſiſter to Mr. Goreham, of King's road, Gray's inn, ſurveyor.

October 1. Aged 89, Mary Hurſt, widow, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, co. Linc.

Mr. North, of Grantham, who ſerved the office of mayor in 1797.

2. At Gainſborough, after a long illneſs, aged 36, Mr. John Jackſon, merchant.

In York, after a long and painful illneſs, Harry Rowe. He was born at York in 1726; was a trumpeter in the Duke of Kingſton's Light Horſe at the battle of Culloden in 1746; and attended the High Sheriffs of Yorkſhire as trumpeter at the aſſizes upwards of 46 years. He was the maſter of a puppet-ſhow, and for many ſucceſſive years attended his artificial comedians to various parts of the kingdom. In the early part of his life, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his filial affection in the ſupport of his aged parents, through theſe various means; and at length, bowed down by age, infirmity, and ſickneſs, he died in the poor-houſe. There was lately an edition of Macbeth, with annotations, publiſhed under the name of Harry Rowe, which went through two editions. If we miſtake not, however, this was actually the work of an eminent phyſician at York.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-place, John Carter Allen, eſq. admiral of the White.

At Rottingdean, Suſſex, Mrs. Elizabeth Futhergill, relict of the late Mr. John F. formerly partner with Mr. Bolton, of Soho, near Birmingham.

3. At Logierait, co. Perth, in the 71ſt year of his age, and 46th of his incumbency as miniſter of that pariſh, the Rev. Thomas Biſſet, D. D.

At Silverton, near Exeter, Mr. Jn. Taitt, formerly of Oxford-ſtreet, upholſterer.

Aged 34, Mr. J. Atkins, of the Old Mitre inn, Leiceſter; a character deſervedly reſpected for moſeſt worth, ſtrict integrity, and great goodneſs of heart.

Aged 79, Mr. Hill, maltſter and baker, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

4. Mr

4. Mr. Morphew, master of an academy at Carshalton, Surrey. While preparing to go to London, he fell down in a fit of apoplaxy, and expired.

At Southampton, John-Jacob Hertel, esq. of Dowgate-hill.

At the Friery, Lichfield, the Rev. John-George Norbury, prebendary of Lichfield, and rector of St. Alban's, Wood-str. London, united to St. Olave, Silver-street, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul. He was of King's college, Camb.; B. A. 1781, M. A. 1784.

At Creeke, co. Northampton, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D. D. 42 years rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

5. At Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Hilton, wife of W. H. esq. late of Hornchurch, Essex.

At Shaftesbury, after a long illness, Mrs. Swyer, relict of Robert S. esq.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Collyer, wife of Mr. C. army-agent.

In Chatham-place, Mrs. Crosby, of Chetsfield Court-lodge, Kent, relict of the late Alderman C. She was sole daughter and heiress of Mr. James Maude, formerly a wine-merchant in French Ordinary-court, Crutched-friers; married, 1768, to the Rev. John Tattersal, rector of Gatton, Surrey, and, after his death, to Alderman C.

6. At Newtown-Perry, Limerick, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Christopher-James O'Brien, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Clare militia.

At Wing, co. Rutland, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, widow of the late Baptist Noel B. rector of Cottesmore.

At Liverpool, aged 63, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the Rev. Geo. H. vicar of Leake, co. Lincoln.

7. At Reading, of a fever, Mr. Charles-Emanuel Osborne, surgeon and apothecary.

Mr. W. Marshall, ironmonger, of Derby.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Griffin Wilson, wife of Griffin W. esq. of Binfield, Berks, and dau. of the late Peter Cutchet Jouvereel, esq. of the Privy Seal office.

Miss Richens, of Ogbourn St. Andrew, near Marlborough.

At Benwell, aged 90, Aubone Surtees, esq. banker, and alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and father of that corporation.

At Seaton-Delaval, after an illness of many months, the Countess of Tyrconnel.

Aged 99, Mr. Nathanael Wade, of Burley, near Leeds. He was formerly a farmer, but had, in a great measure, retired from business. Mr. W. and his predecessors had occupied the farm on which he resided upwards of 200 years, under the families of Montague and Cardigan.

8. Three children of Mr. Peacock, of York, playing on a pile of timber, some logs gave way, and crushed one of them (a fine boy, 5 years old) to death; another of them had his arm broken in two places, and, with the third, was severely bruised.

Mrs. English, wife of Walter E. esq. of Lambeth, Surrey.

Mr. Alderman Johnson, of Leicester. He served the office of mayor in 1776.

Aged 80, Mr. J. Calow, a respectable bookseller, &c. of Chesterfield.

At Leicester, aged 78, Mrs. Worthington, relict of the late Rev. Hugh W. By her removal, society in general, and the poor in particular, have sustained a serious loss. She was a memorable instance of an infirm constitution attaining to a multitude of years, through the blessing of God on the strictest prudence; and of the tendency of genuine religion to inspire not only patience but eminent cheerfulness, under all the pains and trials of life.

9. At Fulham, Middlesex, in an advanced age, the Hon. Elizabeth Wandesford, aunt to the Countess of Ormond.

Charles-Peter Handley, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, son of the late Tho. H. esq. of the Six Clerks office. This gentleman, who has soon followed his father to the grave, was one of the first of those officers in the naval employ of the East India Company who volunteered their services during the alarming mutiny at the Nore; and while he was commanding a gun-boat on that alarming occasion, he himself seized a packet of important correspondence. His activity and zeal were, indeed, so conspicuous at that awful crisis, that Adm. Buckner, who witnessed his gallantry and skill, honoured him with his thanks personally, and earnestly exhorted him to enter into the British navy, of which his bravery and professional knowledge qualified him to become a distinguished ornament.

In Oxford-street, after a short illness, Mr. R. Perry, pastry-cook.

Mr. Thomas Patrick, tin-plate-worker, of Newgate-street.

10. At his house in Hertfordshire, Jos. Bland, esq. of Mincing lane, Lond. merch.

Mr. Benj. Bailey, of Goose-gate, Nottingham, who was married only on the preceding day.

At Shieldhall, Mr. John Oswald, eldest son of Alex. O. esq.

At Westerham, Kent, of a decline, in his 32d year, Rev. Sir Jn. Dalmahoy, bart.

In Hatton-str. after a short illness, Geo. Downing, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at law, senior lieutenant of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster; to whose virtues as a pious Christian, a loyal subject, and a faithful friend, all who knew him bear the most ample testimony. He was interred in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with military honours, in consequence of the permission obtained from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. The following was the order of the procession:

A small van-guard mounted, led by a non-commissioned officer.

Corner

Cornet of the 7th troop.
Fifteen file of the 7th troop, with arms reverſed, marching in open column of ſix in front, as the firing party.
Captain of the 7th troop.
Cornet of the 1ſt troop.
Fifteen file of the 1ſt troop, with ſwords reverſed, in open column of ſix in front.
Captain of the 1ſt troop.
Ten trumpets and drum muffled, ſounding a dead march.
Chaplain and ſurgeon.
Deceaſed's horſe, with black cloth, boots reverſed, &c. and led by a light horſe volunteer.

CORPSE.

With ſword, piſtols, and ſaſh on the coffin.
Mourners and pall-bearers by two's.
Colonel Herries.
Field officers, captains, cornets, and privates, by two's, to the number of a hundred, or more.
A rear-guard of ſix file, mounted, under a non-commiſſioned officer.

The whole was conducted with the utmoſt regularity and decorum. The ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, chaplain to the corps, and when over, the 7th troop fired three vollies over the corpſe, as expreſſed in the military order, to the memory of a worthy man. The Hon. Spencer Perceval was the gentleman who led the horſe of the deceaſed. We are induced to mention this circumſtance from its being equally honourable to the living member of the corps as to the deceaſed.

11. At Blantyre park, Miſs Jean Peter, daughter of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Croſsbaſket.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Geo. Fletcher, rector of Dubley, co. Derby, and of Maveſyn Ridware, co. Stafford. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1762.

At Stixwold, Mr. Thomas Chatterton, a reſpectable farmer.

Mr. Paul Savegnac, upholſterer, in Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, hung himſelf with a packcord, faſtened to the upper part of the bannifters of the third ſtair-caſe. About 9 o'clock the deceaſed was met by his ſtepſon, who, obſerving the former ſomewhat deranged in his conduct, aſked what was the cauſe, and hoped nothing diſagreeable had happened? Mr. S. anſwered, with affected coolneſs, that he was a little indiſpoſed, but would ſoon be well again! The deceaſed then went to the counting-houſe; whence, after remaining there ſome time, he retired, to execute his dreadful reſolution. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their verdict, Lunacy.

At Pimperne, co. Dorſet, of which place he had been rector 53 years, univerſally reſpected and lamented, Geo. Bingham, B. D. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and proctor of that Univerſity 1747, where he proceeded M. A. 1739; B. D. 1748; in which latter year he was preſented to Pimperne by Geo. Pitt, of Stratfield Say, eſq. and in 1755, by Sir Gerrard Napier, bart. to the rectory of More Critchell in the ſame county, which was afterwards 1774 conſolidated with Long Critchell. He was alſo patron for one turn of the rectory of Edmondeſham, to which he preſented his only ſon Peregrine, LL. B. fellow of New college, and chaplain to Adm. Poole, who with his ſiſter ſurvives both parents. Mr. B. publiſhed from the Clarendon preſs 1774 an excellent "Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England, occaſioned by the Apology of Theophilus Lindſay, M. A. on reſigning the vicarage of Catterick, Yorkſhire," 8vo, inſcribed to the late Biſhop Newton. But we are not without hope of ſeeing more intereſting works of this admirable claſſical ſcholar and ſound divine, who was deſcended from a family ſeated in this county from the reign of Henry I. which produced ſeveral other eminent perſons.

12. At Great Boughton, H. Shuttleworth, eſq. late of Eaton, near Stamford.

At his houſe at Eaſt Burnham, Bucks, in his 76th year, Henry Stephenſon, eſq. of Cox-lodge, Northumberland.

13. At Bath, Mrs. W. Hardeaſtle, wife of Capt. H. of the E. I. Company's ſervice.

At St. Ibb's, the Rev. Thomas Pinnock, vicar of St. Hippolits cum Wimley, Herts, and of Marſworth, Bucks, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1767; M. A. 1770. The livings are in the gift of that College.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 75th year, Mr. Nicolas Halſe, who ſerved the office of mayor of Oxford in 1783, and continued one of the aſſiſtants till 1798, when he reſigned his gown on account of declining health.

At the houſe of J. C. Packe, eſq. at Preſtwould, Mrs. Andrew, wife of Rob. A. jun. eſq.

At his houſe in Holborn, after a few days illneſs, Robert Mairis, eſq.

14. At Shafteſbury, aged about 36, Mr. Freker, baker, and one of the aſſociated volunteers of that town. He burſt a blood-veſſel in hunting, and was buried on the 17th in Trinity church with military honours, in a ſolemn proceſſion of his comrades and fellow members of the ſame club and his widow and ſix young children; a band of performers on wind-inſtruments playing the Dead March in Saul.

The ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wing, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Bennet, of Gray's inn.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cullen, relict of Robert C. eſq. of Park-head.

15. At her ſeat at Durrington houſe, in Shering, near Harlow, Eſſex, in her 84th year, Mrs. Cruſe, wife of Jonathan C. eſq.

(to whom she was married 1783*) and eldest dau. of Sam. Feake, esq. (some time president and governor of Fort William in Bengal), and sister and coheir of the late Sam. Feake, esq. of Durrington house aforesaid. She was buried at Henham, in the family-vault, in her wedding-cloaths, by her own express orders.

At his house at Woodford, Essex, in his 63d year, William Raikes, esq. merchant, of London, a director of the South Sea Company, and one of the commercial commissioners under the Income Act for that city, and brother of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

Mrs. Mullett, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Broad-street-buildings.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Bridges, relict of Daniel B. late of Hull, M. D.

In Hanover-str. Edinburgh, Mrs Loch, widow of James L. esq. King's remembrancer in the Exchequer.

At the manse of Cadross, in Scotland, the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, minister of that parish.

At Loddington, co. Leicester, the Rev. Samuel-Henry Healey, vicar of that parish. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; B. A. 1743; a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and deservedly esteemed for every amiable and moral qualification. The living is in the gift of Charles Morris, esq.

John Cooper, esq. of Hinckley, co. Leic.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Briggs, a considerable farmer and grazier.

16. At Milton, co. Derby, Mr. John-Clarke Wayte, farmer.

Donat Finucane, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, stationed in Brighthelmstone barracks. This event, and still more the circumstances in which his family were left (a widow and five children very scantily provided for), excited general compassion. As soon as the Prince of Wales heard of it, he desired the officer highest in rank at Brighton to wait on Mrs. F. to obtain a more exact knowledge of her situation, and to inform her that he meant to take two of the boys under his own immediate care. This he has done; and the children are to be sent to school, and completely provided for at his Royal Highness's personal charge.

At Brighthelmstone, Capt. Kelwick, a very old inhabitant thereof.

In his 83d year, Hugh Fraser, esq. of Leadelune, Scotland.

At Kinloch, Wm. Calderwood Nairne, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-col. Alexander N. of Drumkilbo.

17. At his house in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, James Fisher, esq.

At his apartments in Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, Edward Reddish, esq. late lieutenant in the royal navy, upon the pension-list.

At his house at Lyndhurst, after a short illness, John Vassall, esq.

After a few days illness, Wm. Manners, esq. of Spittlegate, near Grantham.

At Newark, co. Nottingham, aged 73, Henry Milnes, esq.

At Canterbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Henry Simmons, an eminent hop-planter, and one of the Common Council. In 1795 he served the office of Sheriff. In the early part of his life he carried on a considerable linen-weaving manufactory at Bridge, in Kent; but, having resigned that business in favour of a nephew, he settled in this city, and became a hop-planter of considerable extent. His life was a series of integrity and goodness of heart; and he never experienced greater pleasure than when an opportunity offered of rewarding merit. Many an individual has been raised from obscurity by his fostering hand. Three of his daughters were married, viz. Ann to John Harvey, esq. of Folkestone; Mary to Mr. W. Bristow, printer, whom he introduced into life, and had the satisfaction to see succeed his predecessor (Mr. Ald. Smith) in the office of treasurer of the county stock for East Kent; and, being soon after appointed an alderman, served the office of mayor in 1795; Hannah to Matthew W. Sankey, esq. brewer, who also served the office of mayor in 1798, and who on his coming into office had the honour to entertain his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a great number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; besides Elizabeth and Susan his eldest and youngest daughters, who are unmarried. Till within these nine months he had enjoyed a good share of health; was remarkably cheerful and active; but a regular and gradual decay taking place, he viewed the approach of death with the greatest fortitude and serenity, giving the most minute instructions respecting his funeral, which he desired might be decently conducted, but devoid of pomp. He employed the few last days of his life in comforting his family with the full assurance of his expectancy of future happiness. His faculties only left him a short time before his death, which was without a groan or any symptoms of pain.

18. In New Ormond street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Miss Grizel Baillie, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Geo. B. of Jervilswood.

Mr. Rob. Tebbutt, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

In his 67th year, Mr. William Munden, of Union-row, Surrey.

In childbed, Mrs. Grimaldi, wife of Mr. G. of Sadlers Wells and Drury-lane theatre.

19. The wife of John Darrell Martin, esq. of Furnival's inn.

John Hole, esq. of Islington, surgeon; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At

* See our vol. LIII. p. 978, where by mistake he is called *Cox*.

At his lodgings in the Hay-market, Clement Conolly, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law. He had spent the day abroad with some friends, came home apparently in health, drank a glass of cherry-brandy, and died shortly after, sitting in his chair.

20. William-Augustus Howard, esq. D.M. and F.R.S.

At Northwick-park, in Worcestershire, John Lord Northwick, so created 1797, being Sir John Rushout, bart. in which title he succeeded his father; represented Evesham in parliament; and married Rebecca, daughter of —— Bowles, esq. of Wanstead and Tenbury, who died 1766.

At Dublin, of an inflammation on his lungs, produced by a cold caught at the last Curragh meeting, the Right Hon. Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, K. B. He succeeded, on the death of the late Earl, 1766, to the barony of Coloony; was created Earl of Bellamont 1767; and in August, 1774, married the Lady Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Duke of Leinster, by whom he has left several daughters. Dying without issue-male, his titles are extinct.

21. At Canterbury, after 50 years practice, Christopher Packe, M. B.

23. At Tottenham, Middlesex, Mr. Shaw, builder, of Bunhill-row.

At Canterbury, aged 57, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Wm. P. of the Star inn.

Mr. Thomas Marriott, auctioneer, &c. of Uppingham, who was found at the bottom of a precipice on one side of the churchyard, with his skull fractured, and otherwise shockingly lacerated. He was in the prime of life; and is supposed, in the darkness of the preceding night, to have mistaken the path through which he had to pass on his way home.

At Kentish-town, John Kendrick, esq.

24. Mr. William Savill, second son of Mr. Thomas S. of Aldgate.

25. Lieut.-col. William Montgomery, of the 43d foot, and M. P. for the county of Peebles, Scotland.

Mr. Thomas Macklin, proprietor of the Poets Gallery in Fleet-street. To the spirited exertions of this enterprizing gentleman the professors of historical painting and engraving in this country have been indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents. His edition of the Bible, now on the eve of being completed, must ever be considered as an unrivaled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried it into execution, and of the liberality of the nation whose munificence enabled him to accomplish so very magnificent an undertaking.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. DRURY-LANE.

16. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.
18. The Clandestine Marriage—The Prize.
20. The Haunted Tower—Bon Ton.
23. K. Richard the Third—The Shipwreck.
25. The Wheel of Fortune—The Children in the Wood.
27. Isabella—The Deserter.
30. Jane Shore—Of Age To-morrow.

Oct. 2. Indiscretion—My Grandmother.
4. The Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?
6. The Beggar's Opera—*The Indian.*
7. Douglas—Ditto.
9. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
11. Indiscretion—Ditto.
13. Mary Queen of Scots—Ditto.
14. The Beggar's Opera—Who's the Dupe?
16. Indiscretion—The Deserter.
18. The Merchant of Venice—Of Age To-morrow.
20. Hamlet—The Agreeable Surprize.
21. The Wheel of Fortune—*Wilmore Castle.*
22. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
23. The Rivals—Ditto. [and Diana—Ditto.
25. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Actæon
27. King Richard the Third—Ditto—Ditto.
28. Castle Spectre—Ditto—The Old Maid.
29. The Revenge—Ditto—Children in the Wood.
30. *Virginia*—Ditto—The Citizen.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

15. Speed the Plough—Hartford Bridge.
17. Abroad and at Home—Child of Nature.
19. A Cure for the Heart-Ach—St. David's Day.
22. Lovers' Vows—The Poor Soldier.
24. The Beggar's Opera—Spoil'd Child.
26. Lovers' Vows—The Poor Soldier.
29. Hamlet—Daphne and Amintor.

Oct. 1. The Rivals—The Turnpike Gate.
3. Hamlet—Daphne and Amintor.
6. Romeo and Juliet—Selima and Azor.
7. Speed the Plough—The Spoil'd Child.
8. The Beaux Stratagem—Selima and Azor.
10. Daphne and Amintor—The Dramatist—The Farmer.
13. Romeo and Juliet—Selima and Azor.
14. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
15. The Road to Ruin—Robin Hood.
17. Wild Oats—The Highland Reel.
20. Alexander the Great—Selima and Azor.
21. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
22. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.
23. Daphne and Amintor—The Birth-Day—Lock and Key. [mick.
24. The Suspicious Husband—The Irish Mimick.
27. The Duenna—The Deserter of Naples.
28. Speed the Plough—Robin Hood.
29. Every One has his Fault—Deserter of Naples.
30. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.

BILL of MORTALITY, from September 30, to October 21, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			Between		
Males 843	1648	Males 1086	2145	2 and 5	294	50 and 60	169		
Females 805		Females 1059		5 and 10	83	60 and 70	143		
				10 and 20	68	70 and 80	126		
Whereof have died under two years old 740				20 and 30	137	80 and 90	50		
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 6d.; 5s. 7d.—Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per lb.				30 and 40	156	90 and 100	7		
				40 and 50	171	106	1		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	121	6	55	0	62	3	39	2	64	8
Surrey	118	4	54	6	64	10	41	8	54	0
Hertford	120	8	60	0	64	0	33	1	55	3
Bedford	143	5	89	6	71	7	33	3	64	4
Hunting.	141	3	00	0	76	0	30	8	47	10
Northam.	126	0	80	6	67	0	31	0	71	0
Rutland	111	6	00	0	66	6	33	6	57	0
Leiceſter	101	8	00	0	65	9	38	3	00	0
Notting.	107	8	71	8	73	0	39	6	87	6
Derby	108	0	00	0	68	8	42	0	83	4
Stafford	104	2	00	0	69	0	37	9	86	6
Salop	110	8	80	8	65	8	36	2	00	0
Hereford	107	4	76	8	60	9	36	11	56	6
Worceſt.	138	6	52	2	69	10	36	9	67	0
Warwick	128	5	00	0	70	1	44	6	68	8
Wilts	124	4	63	0	54	6	36	6	73	8
Berks	126	0	00	0	55	4	38	7	62	6
Oxford	116	3	00	0	56	4	34	2	59	1
Bucks	126	8	00	0	57	0	36	8	59	6
Montgo.	107	2	80	0	64	0	28	4	00	0
Brecon	95	18	00	0	48	0	32	10	00	0
Radnor	100	2	00	0	56	11	29	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

108	7	68	2	59	9	34	8	63	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

84	10	00	0	48	1	34	10	58	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	115	4	50	3	61	2	38	6	49	1
Kent	111	2	53	0	49	9	35	3	57	1
Suſſex	93	0	00	0	52	3	30	3	00	0
Suffolk	93	10	56	0	52	9	34	6	49	3
Cambrid.	110	7	68	0	44	9	23	6	40	0
Norfolk	85	1	50	6	46	6	30	10	43	10
Lincoln	96	11	46	6	60	8	26	8	00	0
York	89	4	59	9	55	1	32	5	74	7
Durham	96	9	56	10	49	2	28	4	00	0
Northum.	95	8	64	0	50	1	31	9	64	11
Cumberl.	107	5	66	8	63	1	42	3	00	0
Weſtmo.	129	1	82	0	58	2	51	6	00	0
Lancaſt.	107	4	00	0	66	3	42	9	64	3
Cheſter	96	10	00	0	00	0	42	9	00	0
Flint	101	9	00	0	72	1	33	11	00	0
Denbigh	90	2	00	0	74	11	33	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	123	6	96	0	56	0	30	0	00	0
Merion.	96	5	83	4	59	11	27	6	00	0
Cardigan	90	10	00	0	51	4	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	89	0	00	0	50	2	27	2	00	0
Carmart.	100	0	00	0	53	4	25	9	00	0
Glamorg.	88	3	00	0	54	6	35	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	126	5	00	0	68	3	38	8	64	5
Somerſet	119	2	00	0	58	8	38	0	75	0
Monm.	119	2	00	0	69	0	40	0	68	8
Devon	98	0	00	0	48	11	28	0	00	0
Cornwall	83	7	00	0	46	3	36	0	00	0
Dorſet	103	7	00	0	52	11	31	6	72	0
Hants	97	2	108	0	55	5	39	11	60	1

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	113	6	68	2	61	2	35	0	58	8
2	98	5	62	0	50	7	30	10	47	11
3	85	11	50	6	46	6	30	10	43	10
4	91	4	45	10	58	2	28	9	58	2
5	96	2	60	5	49	9	30	11	64	11
6	116	1	76	6	61	1	45	11	63	4
7	104	2	68	2	66	3	42	9	64	3
8	103	8	87	6	66	1	31	1	63	4

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	91	10	68	2	52	1	28	6	63	4
10	121	9	68	2	64	5	38	10	70	9
11	90	9	68	2	47	7	26	9	63	4
12	99	6	108	0	54	3	34	10	64	0
13	89	8	00	0	47	11	35	6	58	6
14	79	0	00	0	46	1	28	1	50	0
15	84	9	00	0	49	1	39	7	62	3
16	79	9	00	0	49	10	36	11	60	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 27.

Fine	00s. to 100s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.
Seconds	92s. to 96s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 32s.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	00s. to 16s.
Horſe Pollard			13s. 0d.
Bran			12s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 66s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 16s. to 18l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. 10s. to 17l. 16s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 15s. to 16l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 4s.
Farnham Pockets	18l. 0s. to 22l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 25.

St. James's—Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 9s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 10s. 4d.
Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 0s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 24, 1800, is 70s. 10d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 0d.

COALS, Beſt in the Pool 33s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Red.	3 per Cts Consols.	4 per Cts Consol.	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott Tickets	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday.																			
29	175		67⅞											1 pr.	4½			86	8 8 c	16 14 ●
30			66		99⅛	100¼			208½					2			85⅝	86	8 8 c	16 14 ●
1	174½		65⅝		99⅛	100¼			208½					1	4		65⅝	86	8 8 o	16 14 ●
2	174½		65⅝		99⅛				207½					2		97½	65	86	8 8 c	16 14 ○
3	174		65⅝		99⅛		19⅜		207½					3	3½	97½	64⅜	86	8 8 c	16 14 ●
4			65⅝		99⅛									1 6		97½	64⅜	86	8 8 o	16 14 ○
5	Sunday.																			
6		66	65		99⅛									2		98⅛	64⅛	86	8 8 o	16 14 ●
7			64⅝		99⅛	100⅛								1		95½	64	86	8 8 c	16 14 ●
8			64⅝		99⅛									2 6		95½	63⅞	86	8 8 c	16 14 ●
9			64⅝		99⅛									2		95½		86	8 8 o	16 14 ○
10			64⅝		99⅛					188. pr.				1 6		95½		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ●
11			64⅝		99⅛				206½					1				86½	8 8 o	16 14 ○
12	Sunday.																			
13			64		99									1				86⅝	8 8 c	16 14 ○
14			64	84½	99		19⅛		206							94½		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ●
15			64	84½	99		19⅛		205½							94½		86½	8 8 c	16 14 ○
16	170		63⅞		99		19⅛		205½							94½		86½	8 8 c	16 14 ●
17			64⅛	84⅛	98⅝		19¼		206¼					1	3⅛	94½		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ○
18			64⅛		99⅛									1		94½		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ●
19	Sunday.																			
20			64⅛		99⅛		19⅜	5⅛						1		94½		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ●
21			64⅛		99			5⅛						1		94		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ○
22			64⅛	82⅛	98⅛	97⅛		5⅛						1	3⅛	94		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ●
23	167		63⅜	80⅛	98⅛			5⅛	205					1		94		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ○
24	166½	62⅝	63⅜	80⅛	99		19⅜	5⅛	204½		68⅛			1		93⅞		86½	8 8 o	16 14 ○
25	165½	62⅝	64	80⅛	98⅞			5⅛	203½		68					93		86½	8 8 c	16 14 ●
26	Sunday.																			
27	165	62⅝	63⅜	80	98½		19⅛	5⅛	203½	19	67⅞			1		92⅛			8 8 o	16 14 ○

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